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Periodical

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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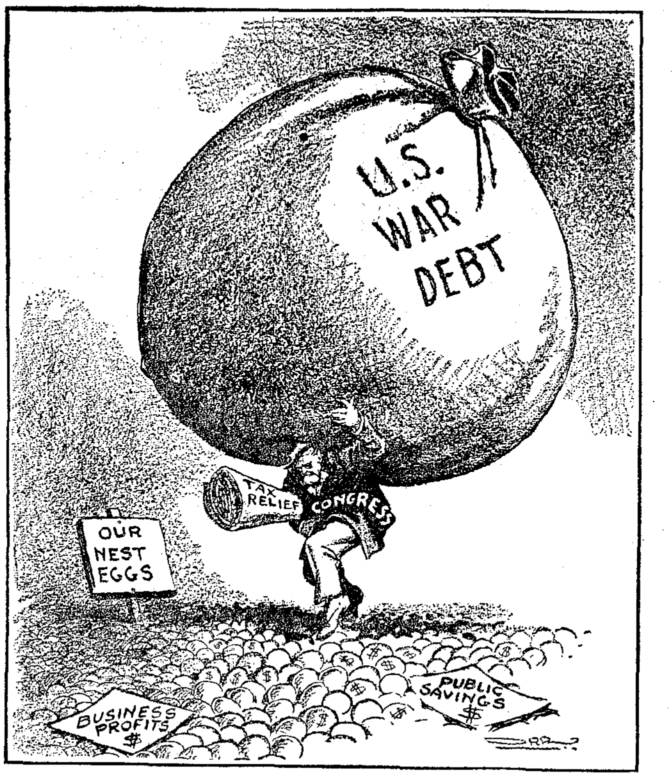
TAX RELIEF DEMANDED BEFORE TARIFF REVISION

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, struggling painfully out of the Slough of Despond, are vitally concerned in the question: "Shall tax reform or tariff revision come first on the legislative schedule of the new Congress?" Nor are they satisfied, if we accept the testimony of the press, with the reported decision of Republican leaders to give right of way to an emergency tariff on agricultural products, and then to proceed immediately to the preparation of a new general tariff law, leaving the question of internal taxes to the end of the session. "The minds of the G. O. P. leaders are all made up, but the voters can unmake them before April 11, if the voters care to make themselves heard," remarks the Democratic New York *World*, which explains the present program on the theory that "tariff revision is the line of least resistance for political minds." A DIGEST poll of the nation's leading papers reveals a majority, regardless of party, of nearly five to one in favor of a reversal of this program, with precedence given to the readjustment of our galling tax burden. Democratic papers, of course, are virtually a unit in relegating the tariff to second place; but even the Republican press, if we estimate by the replies to our questionnaire, are three to one for the same procedure; and the independent press divides in the same way and the same ratio. To show the relative importance of the two questions, the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) reminds us that "last year the tariff yielded about $825,000,000, while the revenue laws yielded about $4,000,000,000." The tariff, says this journal, "is now and will probably continue to be the source of only 8 or 10 per cent. of national revenue"; altho "in the days before the war it was the source of about one-half of national revenue, exclusive of postal receipts." This same spokesman for commerce declares further that—



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THE TASK OF TREADING LIGHT AND BEARING A HEAVY BURDEN.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"All authorities and members of all parties, groups, and schools of thought agree that the internal-revenue duties (including income and excess-profits taxes), are a chief cause of business depression and disturbance and that they must be revised. Few, if any, except some interested manufacturers, believe the same of the tariff situation. The fact that in January last we had a larger surplus of exports than in any preceding month with two exceptions is a conclusive reply to those who fear either inability to export or danger of a 'flood' of imports. If there be danger, even from the protective standpoint, it is a future hazard of a very remote type."

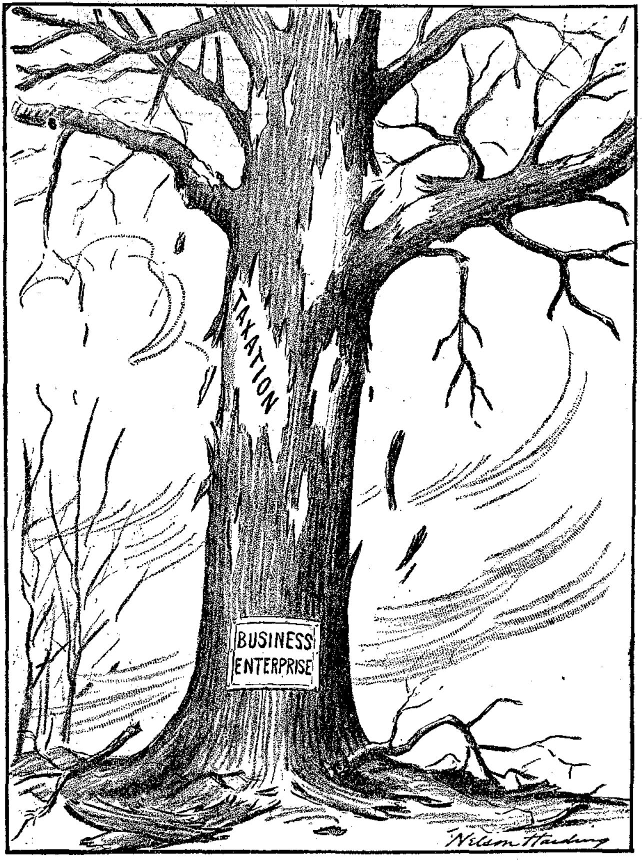
The importance of the approaching fiscal legislation is further emphasized by the recent statement of Secretary Weeks, of the War Department, that about $17,000,000,000 must be provided by the Federal Government within the next thirty months to meet its running expenses and refunding operations.

A partial roll-call of Republican papers demanding that Congress revise our war-time system of taxation before turning its attention to the tariff is impressive. In this list we find: the New York *Tribune*, *Sun* and *Herald;* Buffalo *News* and *Express;* Syracuse *Post-Standard;* Schenectady *Union-Star;* Albany *Journal* and *Knickerbocker Press;* Watertown *Standard;* Hartford *Courant;* Boston *Transcript* and *Herald;* Springfield *Union;* Baltimore *American;* Philadelphia *Inquirer;* Harrisburg *Telegraph;* Wilkes-Barre *Record;* Easton *Free Press;* Altoona *Tribune;* Erie *Times;* Oil City *Derrick* and Newcastle *Herald;* Indianapolis *Star;* South Bend *Tribune* and Evansville *Tribune;* Cincinnati *Times-Star;* Columbus *Ohio State Journal;* Akron *Beacon Journal;* Sandusky *Register;* Mansfield *News* and Canton *Repository;* Burlington *Hawkeye* and Davenport *Times;* Minneapolis *Tribune* and *Journal*, and St. Paul *Pioneer Press;* Oskosh *North Western;* Bloomington *Pantagraph;* Bismarck *Tribune;* Aberdeen *American;* Phœnix *Republican*, and Los Angeles *Express* and *Times*.

"Everybody wants a juster system of taxation," avers the Hartford *Courant;* and it adds:

"A change in the tax laws would receive universal approval, but no change in the tariff can fail to find savage critics, and Congress will be wise to begin with what all want rather than what is sure to find opponents. The need is greater and the opportunity more attractive."

The Watertown *Standard*, after a poll of local opinion, reports that "most men interviewed believe revenue-law changes will bring business improvements sooner than tariff revision." The Boston *Transcript* tells us that Senator Lodge and House Leader Mondell "are in favor of giving taxation the right of way"; and it believes that the people generally desire the repeal of the excess-profits tax if they are assured that this course "will not reduce the burdens of the rich at the expense of the poor." Our present system of taxation, declares the Springfield *Union*, "has a bad effect on business and a tendency to keep up prices." Altho convinced that the present Democratic Underwood tariff "plunged the country into industrial distress as soon as it was enacted, throwing 5,000,000 men out of work by the time the Great War had started," the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* believes "it will be well to leave the tariff to the last, except for the immediate protection which the agricultural industries require." Mr. William Barnes's Albany *Journal* favors repeal of the excess-profits tax and the enactment of a sales tax. The excess-profits tax seems to be now virtually without journalistic defenders, altho several papers remind us that it was a great revenue-producer under the abnormal war-time conditions. The Buffalo *News* characterizes it as "a tax on production, a tax that is pyramided to the consumer"; and *The Express* of the same city reminds us that England has just repealed a similar tax because "it hit new businesses struggling to pay their way" and "had a tendency to encourage extravagance and restrict enterprise." *The Express* would also change the income tax by raising the exemption limit and reducing the surtax; and it would enact a sales tax. A sales tax is also advocated by the New York *Herald*, Schenectady *Union-Star*, Wilkes-Barre *Record*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Akron *Beacon Journal*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Burlington *Hawkeye*, and Minneapolis *Journal*. Says the New York *Herald:*



THE BLIGHT.

—*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.*

"A very small sales tax on general articles of use will bring no hardship to anybody. It will mean only a few cents a week to the man of small income, and only a few dollars a week to the man of comfortable income, while the man of large resources and expenditures will yield a very considerable sum on the sales tax and will still have his heavy income taxes to pay.

"This is the tax of all taxes for Congress to adopt at this time, not only because it is a fair tax, a just tax, and a light tax per capita, but because under present conditions it is the only tax that can be relied upon by the Government to put into the Treasury the barrels of money that it must have."

"There is not the slightest doubt that this form of taxation is gaining in popular favor," thinks the Burlington *Hawkeye;* and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* agrees that the direct sales tax "probably has more support than any other form." Reminding us that this tax "has proved successful wherever it has been tried abroad," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"Such a tax would never be felt. The individual would be hit in an infinitesimal degree, but the revenue collected would bulk large in the aggregate. This form of tax is the most equitable that can be devised. It would solve every difficulty."

"The first duty of Congress is to retrench," declares the Indianapolis *Star*, whose program is as follows: First, reduction in government expenses; secondly, an emergency tariff; thirdly, tax revision; fourthly, permanent tariff legislation. "Changes in the Federal tax law are imperative," avers the Easton (Pa.) *Free Press*, which goes on to say:

"This has been brought out more fully by the recent troubles in filing income-tax reports and the feeling of injustice imposed by the law. So important is it to the country that new regulations should be made at the earliest possible moment that argument to this end seems unnecessary. As to the tariff, final regulation can well be left pending while the tax law is being considered and put through."

The Mansfield (O.) *News* would raise income-tax exemptions to $2,000 and $3,000. The Los Angeles *Express* would have Congress rush through emergency tariff legislation to protect the California lemon industry and other agricultural interests, and then turn its attention to—

"The elimination of the excess-profits tax in the interest of America's industrial life and such a revision of the general tax system as will encourage the investment of capital which now is driven into tax-free investments. Our present system served its revenue-raising purpose during the war, but must prove ruinous under existing and prospective conditions. Unless the tax system is revised no tariff adjustment can safeguard national prosperity."

Says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, owned by the family of ex-President Taft:

"The tax question should be handled first because the stabilization of American industry requires reasonable assurance as to taxation, and because a satisfactory tariff bill can not be passed under eight or nine months. The country can not wait that long with the future taxation policy of the nation up in the air.

"It seems to be a matter of general agreement that the excess-profits tax should be repealed because it drives capital out of industry into non-taxable securities. Our taxes should be reduced for the same reason. After this is done other taxes will have to be substituted. An additional tax on corporations' earnings should help some. The suggestion for a tax on the undivided profits of corporations may have merit. Perhaps Congress will try an experimental final sales tax, altho a measure of this sort is so dangerous politically that it will not be attempted lightly."

Lightening the tax burden will "stimulate business and reduce the cost of living," says the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal*, which offers the following specific suggestions:

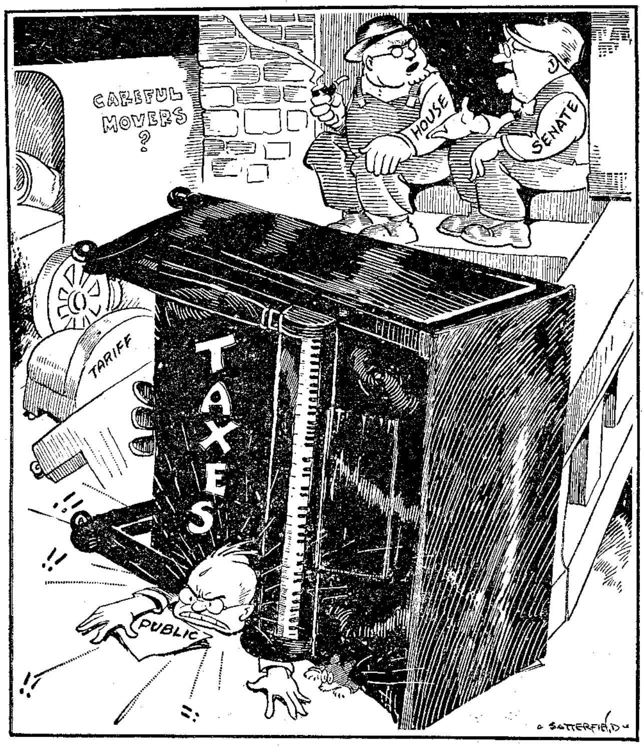
"Elimination of the excess-profits tax and the repeal of taxes on freight and passenger transportation and on ice-cream and soda-fountain drinks should be included in the program of revision. Serious consideration should be given also to the proposal for extending the amortization of the war-debt over a longer period than now contemplated, so that the next two generations will share a larger part of the payment. Any plan for lower taxes carries with it the necessity for providing revenue from other sources, notably by the imposition of higher tariff."

The chief trouble with American business to-day, in the opinion of the Phœnix *Republican* (Ind. Prog.), is that "billions of dollars of capital lie in a frozen state in tax-exempt securities." And this Arizona paper goes on to say:

> "We need only to ask Arizona cotton-growers, the cattle-growers, the sheep-growers, what is the most needed in their industries. All of them see in the distance the menace of foreign competition, but nearer at hand they view their helplessness in the face of marketless production, a condition directly related to a lack of available money. The sooner the incentive for investment in tax-exempt securities is removed or lessened the less money will be so sequestered. But the need of tariff revision is only a little less urgent. . . . . . .
>
> "To fill the gap until a comprehensive tariff bill can be passed, we believe President Harding should exercise his war-powers by declaring a temporary embargo on agricultural products."

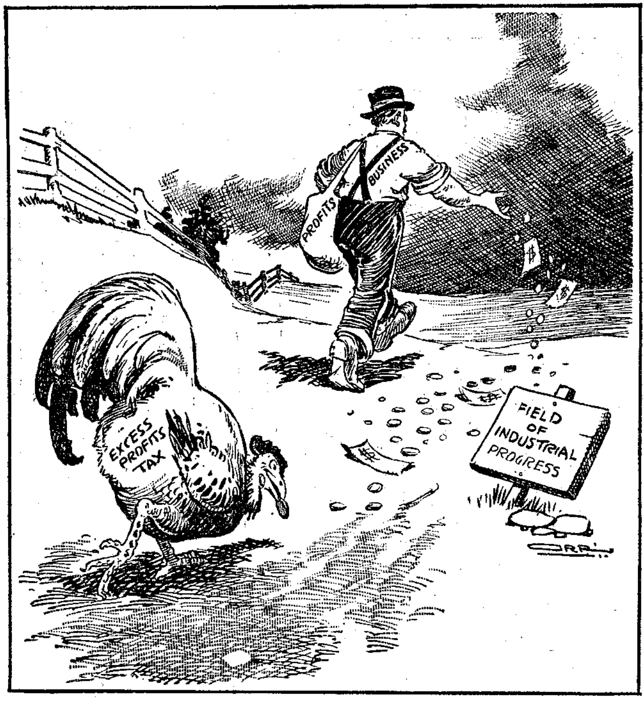
"Modify the burden to the masses in the direct taxes, repeal the excess-profits tax, and refund war-costs into longer-time issues," urges the Aberdeen (S. Dak.) *American*, another Progressive paper. "If the revenue laws were amended so as to distribute more evenly the burden of the direct taxes and so as to permit the accumulation of new capital for the promotion of business enterprises," thinks the Davenport (Iowa) *Times*, "then there would be more likelihood that factories could open and business be resumed."

Turning from these Republican and Progressive papers to some Independent advocates of immediate tax revision, we are assured by the Springfield *Republican* that the only reasons for putting tariff revision before tax reform are political reasons. *The Republican* cites in this connection the remark of Representative Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that "the West would raise hell" if the tariff were not given the right of way. The present grave condition of business and low ebb of public confidence, remarks the Newark *News*, are largely due to "the uncertainty as to how long the producer is to be mulcted by a class-conscious tax system, which subjects the possessor of a dollar to the sort of punitive treatment the police court gives to an offender against the ordinances." "There is a well-defined suspicion," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "that certain Congressional leaders are still afraid to tackle the tax problem lest it be found necessary to find a substitute for the excess-profits tax, as well as to redeem the solemn promise of substantial economy and retrenchment." "There is vastly more dissatisfaction with the existing system of taxation than there is with the present tariff," avers the Chicago *Post*. The Auburn *Citizen* urges reduction of armament as an essential step toward reduction of taxation. The enactment of a sales tax is advocated by the Altoona *Mirror*, Kansas City *Star*, Peoria *Evening Star*, St. Joseph *News-Press*, Grand Rapids *Press*, and Saginaw *News-Courier*. "There is a growing sentiment in Michigan for a sales tax," reports the Grand Rapids *Press;* and in the Saginaw *News-Courier*, published in Representative Fordney's district, we read:



AND IN THE MEANTIME.

—Satterfield for the Cleveland Newspaper Enterprise Association.



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DESTROYING THE SEED OF PROGRESS.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

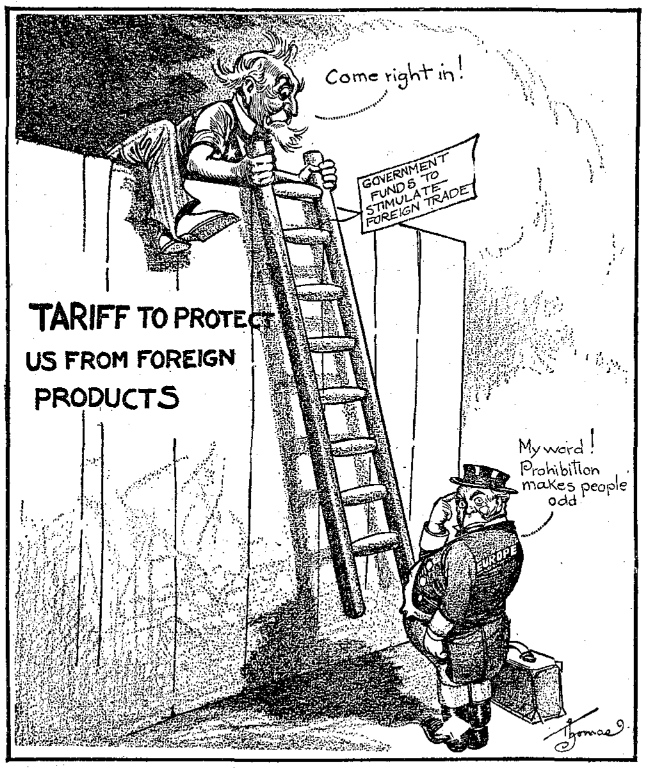
> "Congress will do better by simplifying and establishing on a more direct and an understandable basis the future tax requirements and levies the nation must meet than by immediate application to tariff-revision problems. Undoubtedly many interests, such as dyes, wool, hides, sugar, and farm products which are important in this district and this State have need for tariff revision with little delay, but business in general seems to feel that tax reformation and governmental economy are the paramount problems demanding immediate relief.
>
> "Business, industry, and agriculture would benefit by simplifying and clarifying the tax law: by more equitable distribution of the burden which must be borne; and perhaps by changes which would bring into being a fair sales-tax regulation. What is immediatley required in tariff legislation could be provided with an antidumping measure, leaving perfected revision until a really scientific and just tariff can be formulated —a presently impossible task.
>
> "This region being represented in Congress by Mr. Fordney, Chairman of Ways and Means, and also being the center of many manufacturing industries, is naturally in sympathy with his tariff views; but it is safe to say that the referendum would have the same results here as elsewhere, that is, expression of preference for first dealing with the tax law."

The sales tax "has many objectionable features," thinks the editor of the Rochester *Times-Union*, who advocates instead "a straight percentage tax on the gross business of every individual, partnership, or corporation." The Greensboro (N. C.) *News* believes that the tax problem should have first attention; but it adds:

> "The West seems to have got into its head the idea that its only hope of economic salvation lies in the prompt enactment of a protective tariff on farm products. The West is in the

saddle, and how far, how fast, and in which direction the country goes depends in large measure on how the West chooses to ride."

"The people elected President Harding expecting relief from high taxes and high prices," remarks the Springfield (Ill.) *State Register;* and it goes on to say:


Come right in!
GOVERNMENT FUNDS TO STIMULATE FOREIGN TRADE
TARIFF TO PROTECT US FROM FOREIGN PRODUCTS
My word! Prohibition makes people odd

IT IS HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "People want Congress to bridge the chasm between the income and the outgo of their earnings. They believe this can be done by coordination of departments, elimination of red tape, pruning appropriations for war, and concentrating energies upon disarmament and international peace. Secretary Wallace is in favor of maintaining prices of farm products at 70 per cent. above the prewar level. He says that farm products must come up in price and other products down in price until normal relations are restored, and he is right, but that can't be brought about by legislation. It has got to be done through a natural process of readjustment that will take time and that is bound to result in loss and damage to somebody. What is before us is a period of hard labor to make up for the inflation and speculation of war-times, and it is going to take American grit and American brains to carry us through it."

The Indianapolis *News* reminds us that the wide-spread demand for a lightening of tax burdens "will not be easy to satisfy, so great are the needs of Government in the way of revenue." But, it adds, "the attempt must be made." The San Francisco *Bulletin* urges Congress to "spread our war-burdens over a longer period." To quote:

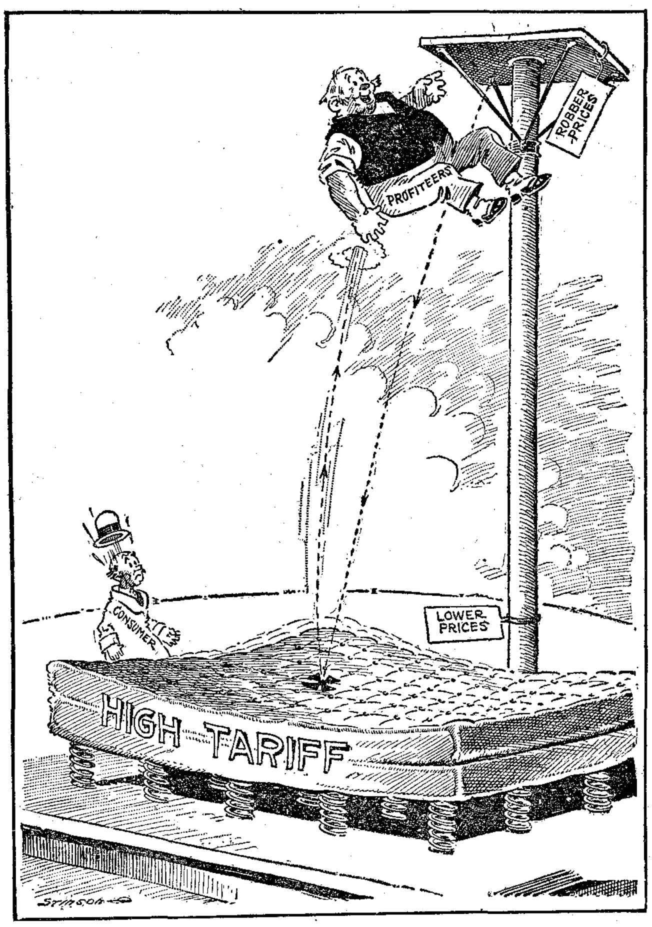
> "*The Bulletin* believes that it would be sound business not to pay anything more than the flat rate of interest on the war-debt for the next ten years. The present generation has been seriously handicapped by the war-expenditures and the diversion of industrial to military energy. It is entitled to easier conditions, and it also would be good business to reduce the tax burdens of the next ten years to the irreducible minimum by freeing capital for industry. We should be hastening the work of reconstruction, developing new enterprises, and putting the nation into a position that would make repayment in the future a comparatively simple matter."

Turning to the Democratic papers that urge priority for tax revision, we find the Schenectady *Gazette* warning the Republican leaders that "the surest way to elect a Democratic Congress in 1922 will be to levy a burdensome tax on every consumer in the United States by the adoption of the Payne-Aldrich brand of protection." "There is no wide-spread demand for tariff revision among business men," thinks the Sandusky (Ohio) *Star-Journal*, except in regard to a few schedules —"for instance, there should be greater protection for the new dye industry." "There is no sentiment for tariff revision at this time even among Republican manufacturers," declares the Louisville *Times*, because—

> "It is generally believed that the existing state of war, the Allied bill-collecting expedition into Germany, and the deprest condition of foreign exchange, make it impossible to formulate a tariff policy of any permanence or value. *The Times* favors reduction of administrative and military expenses and a naval *building armistice* with England and Japan as the sound basis of a drastic revision of the excess-profits and personal surtaxes and the repeal of amusement and luxury taxes."

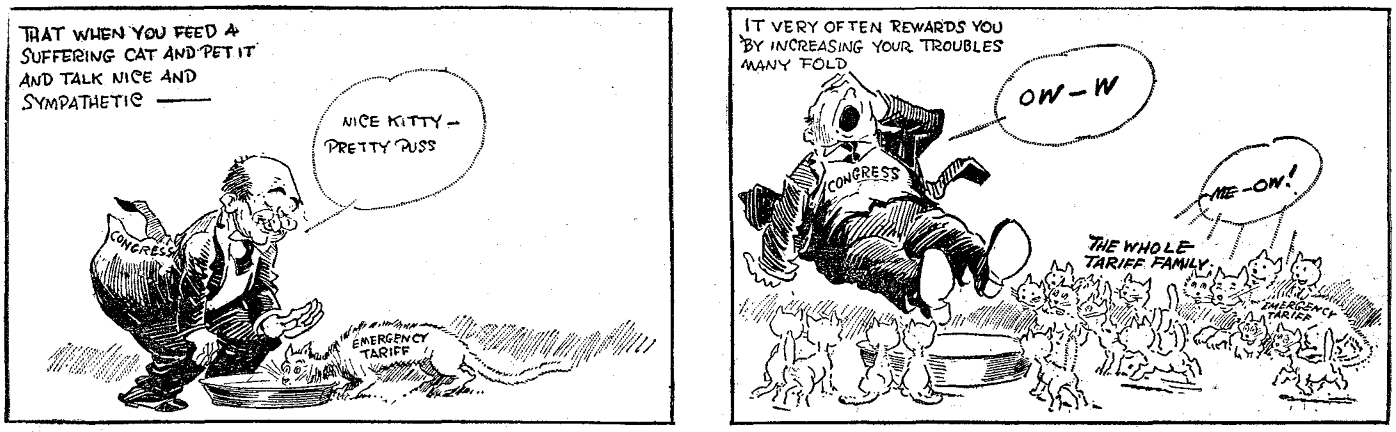
"Give tax revision the right of way, for this tremendous problem affects every State, every section, every community, every individual," exclaims the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch;* and it adds: "Tax revision downward is what this country needs, and needs quickly, even if it involves a refunding of the entire war-debt in such a manner as to distribute payment over a long period of years." The Kokomo (Ind.) *Dispatch*, published in a region which is "strongly protariff Republican," reports that "sentiment is slowly but surely crystallizing in favor of tax legislation as against tariff."

"We are of the opinion that the taxes should be revised to the extent that the burdens of the war may be spread over a greater period of years, and the men who fought the war not compelled to pay the entire expense," remarks the Marion (Ind.) *Tribune*. "The Congress should at once refund the national debt covering a period of not less than fifty years and preferably one hundred years," says *The Times-Herald*, of Waco, Texas; and a similar view is exprest by the Tampa *Times* and the Phœnix *Arizona Gazette*. The Nashville *Tennessean*, like the majority of papers of all parties, would repeal the excess-profits tax; but it would also raise the income-tax exemption limit to $2,000 for single



—AND BOUNCE RIGHT UP AGAIN.

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.


THAT WHEN YOU FEED A SUFFERING CAT AND PET IT AND TALK NICE AND SYMPATHETIC ——
NICE KITTY — PRETTY PUSS
CONGRESS
EMERGENCY TARIFF
IT VERY OFTEN REWARDS YOU BY INCREASING YOUR TROUBLES MANY FOLD
OW—W
CONGRESS
ME-OW!
THE WHOLE TARIFF FAMILY
EMERGENCY TARIFF

IT VERY OFTEN HAPPENS. —Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

persons and $4,000 for married persons. The Poughkeepsie *Evening Star* explains that it favors the abolition of the excess-profits tax "solely because it is successfully evaded by the very persons and corporations intended to be taxed heavily."

Among Democratic papers we find many that advocate a sales tax, but also several that vigorously oppose it. Among the former are the New York *Times*, Boston *Post*, Newark *Advocate*, Oklahoma City *Times*, and Asheville *Citizen*. Among the latter are the Johnstown (Pa.) *Democrat*, which declares that "a sales tax would be nothing less than criminal"; and the Fort Worth *Record*, which considers it "undemocratic and unfair to the people."

Meanwhile the early program of the Republican leaders, as reported in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, is to take up legislation in the following order:

> "Emergency tariff for duties on agricultural products. The antidumping bill. The American valuation bill. Permanent tariff revision. Tax revision."

They hope, according to another correspondent, to complete the permanent revision of the tariff in eight months, or by December 1. But Representative Fordney himself reminds us that "in the past tariff revision has required about nine months from the date of beginning tariff hearings"; and he adds, "we can not hope to do much better than that this year." Writing in *The Protectionist*, Mr. Fordney explains our languishing industries, increasing unemployment, and shrinking revenues as "the inevitable result of the inadequate tariff law now in force." Declaring that "the disparity between production costs here and abroad is greater than in the prewar period," he warns us that "to save our industries and the earning power of the American people, no time should be lost in replacing the present tariff law." Among Republican papers that share this view we find the Buffalo *News*, Joliet *Herald-News*, Portland (Me.) *Evening Express*, Superior (Wis.) *Telegram*, Des Moines *Capital*, Watertown *Times*, Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, Boise *Idaho Statesman*, York (Pa.) *Dispatch*, Newark (Ohio) *American Tribune*, Pottsville (Pa.) *Republican*, Grand Forks (N. D.) *Herald*, and Salt Lake *Tribune*. The last-named paper declares that "the wool and lead producers are unable to market their products at a profit under present conditions, and unless they are given a fair measure of protection the intermountain country can not become truly prosperous." "People of the Pottsville anthracite coal region are heartily in favor of having tariff legislation enacted as quickly as possible to prevent the dumping of cheap pauper-wage-made foreign goods on our shores to the detriment of our home industries and the bringing on of idleness for our workmen," says the Pottsville *Republican*. In North Carolina the Asheville *Times* reports that "a steadily increasing number of men of affairs in the South are inclined to favor a tariff law for protection as well as for revenue." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* points out that "the increase of government revenues from customs duties should help to relieve the country from many of the petty and annoying forms of direct taxation." The Boise *Idaho Statesman* reports that—

> "In this country, which produces wool and live stock, unless we get action on tariff revision the question of income taxes will not be of the slightest interest. Our people are unanimously of this opinion. It seems to us to be logical first to make it possible for people to have incomes and then devise schemes for taking them away at our leisure."

The Portland *Oregonian* agrees that the first duty of Congress is "to give aid to farmers at the time when they are starting crops in order to preserve basic industry and encourage growing enough necessaries." It thinks that "protection of staples like wheat and corn, of which the United States controls the world supply, is worthless," but insists that "protection should be given to the point of prohibition to prevent dumping of commodities like wool and meat." But after this emergency tariff legislation was attended to *The Oregonian* would have Congress turn at once to the program of tax revision, letting permanent tariff revision wait until conditions become less like "an economic kaleidoscope."

"The tariff should be first disposed of, because most of the damage has already been done with the initial payment of taxes for 1920," says the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette* (Ind.), in which we read further of the paradoxical problem by which Congress is confronted:

> "American industry must have some protection against murderous European competition, but, on the other hand, industry likewise must have some selling field for the enormous surplus production made possible by war-expansion of our manufacturing facilities. The great cereal and flour-mills of this Middle West country are prepared to supply the nation's needs for their material in less than one-half the working year. They must sell abroad or close down 50 per cent. of the time. Thus Congress is confronted with the puzzling task of enacting a protective tariff that will protect in two ways, each in a measure contradictory to the other. If we prohibit Europe from selling to us we endanger our prospects for settlement of foreign loans. We can not expect Europe to buy from us if we refuse to permit her to sell to us."

And in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* we read:

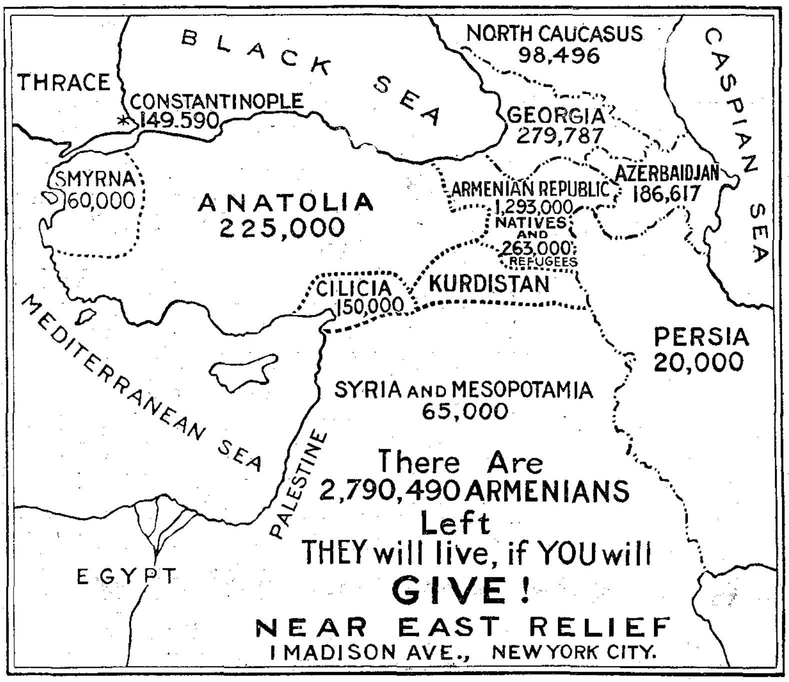
> "Tariff, yes; tax revision, assuredly; and with them a broad international policy that will reestablish exchange rates and industrial reciprocity."

Turning to a Democratic critic of the Republican program, we read in the Philadelphia *Record:*

> "Obviously, any change in the tariff will be in the direction of an increase of duties. Equally obviously, any increase in duties will tend to diminish imports. Europe owes us, in addition to $9,700,000,000 of government loans, a sum variously estimated at from four to nine billions. She can not pay it in gold, and we would not wish her to. She can only pay it in goods. If we cut down the volume of our imports, we can not go on exporting. And our future prosperity will largely depend upon our export trade. There is a serious flaw in the economic reasoning which seeks to improve our position by preventing our creditors from paying their debts to us."

THE NEW TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLICS

THREE NATIONS have arisen out of that "Federal Democratic Republic of Transcaucasia" which was formed with such high hopes in November, 1917, and their recent history is the history, in miniature, of Russia. Armenia is a little Russia, with Turkish complications. Azerbaijan consists of a large population of Tatar peasants controlled by a few Russian and Armenian Bolsheviki, much after the manner made familiar in Moscow. Georgia, the last of the three to turn Bolshevik, upbraids the Allies for their perfidy in a way that echoes Trotzky and Lenine. Paxton Hibben, F.R.G.S., late captain in the United States Military Commission to Armenia, now connected with the Near East Relief, agrees to the extent of blaming "the intrigues an exploitation of the Great Powers" for the disappearance of "the last hold of the anti-Bolsheviki between India and the Mediterranean and between the White Sea and the Persian Gulf." "The present weakness of Armenia in the face of her foes is due very largely to the British. They stript her fortresses of artillery in order to strengthen Denikin—who, by the way, always asserted the Russian claim to its old Caucasian provinces," he asserts, in *The World To-morrow* (New York). And in *The Nation* (New York) for March 31, he writes, in a summing-up of the present critical situation in the Transcaucasus:



ARMENIANS IN THE NEAR EAST.

The actual numbers still alive in the various countries are shown by this map, prepared under the direction of the Near East Relief.

> "The crudity with which the Georgian Republic and the Georgian people were held up and looted is scarcely believable. There were three Allied 'missions' in Tiflis when we arrived in the late summer of 1919, going full swing—British, French, and Italian. They were there in full blaze of warlike uniforms—bankers, promoters, engineers who had never seen a gun or heard a shot fired and whose general's stars were shiny new—to impress the natives with their importance and authority. Their business was concession-hunting—mining-rights, water-rights, railway concessions, municipal contracts, loan flotations—anything not nailed down. For its independence Georgia must mortgage itself, body, boots, and breeches, for generations to come, by much the same orgy of protected foreign capital investment as Venizelos had pledged in Greece, as the price of his continued premiership."

In 1914, there were 2,008,000 Armenians in Turkey and 2,054,000 in Russia. Since that time, we are informed by a memorandum just presented to Secretary of State Hughes by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, "the Turks have wiped out some 1,000,000 men, women, and children with a brutality unexampled in history." The present total population is given as 2,159,000 and the area as 26,130 square miles, by "The Statesman's Year-Book." With the inclusion of the parts of the provinces allotted under the Treaty of Sèvres, according to the memorandum to Secretary Hughes referred to above, the total area would be 68,491 square miles. France and Italy, we are told, are attempting to annex territory assigned to Armenia by the Sèvres Treaty, and "French and Italian nationals, with the knowledge of their respective governments, have supplied the Turkish Nationalists with arms and ammunitions."

The Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan has a population, says "The Statesman's Year-Book," "based on defective Russian statistics," estimated at 4,615,000, of whom 3,482,000 are Tatars, 795,000 Armenians, and 26,580 Georgians, and the area is stated to be about 40,000 square miles. The oil-wells around Baku form the "economic motive" back of most of the new country's internal and external struggles. Georgia is credited with an area of 35,500 square miles, and a population, according to statistics for 1915, of 3,176,156.

"The Caucasus range is one of the most remarkable of all geological phenomena," writes William Eleroy Curtis in "Around the Black Sea" (Hodder & Stoughton), taking up the historical background of the new nations:

> "It is the boundary between Europe and Asia, and an almost impenetrable wall which can be crossed by vehicles or horsemen in only two places, known as the Dariel and the Manisson passes. From the beginning of history until the Middle Ages it was the boundary of the world. Beyond, all was mystery and fable, and for that reason the ancients made the Caucasus the scene of much mythological activity and the home of many marvels. They called the country Colchis, and it was there that Jason and the Argonauts found the Golden Fleece. Prometheus was chained to one of the peaks by the gods to punish him for giving fire to the mortals. . . . . . . The first Europeans to find their way through the rocky labyrinths were Greek and Genoese traders, who crawled through the cañons on foot in the Middle Ages in search of customers."

"Armenia is perhaps the oldest of all the Christian countries in the world," says the writer, in a chapter headed "The Armenians and Their Persecution." "It was a powerful nation at the advent of Christ, altho at different periods in its history it was occupied by the Persians under Cyrus, the Macedonians under Alexander the Great, and the Romans under the Cæsars." Trebizond was founded some years before the founding of Rome. There is a legend that—

> "One of the early kings of Armenia, having heard of the teachings of Jesus and his persecution by the Jews, sent him a letter by a distinguished envoy offering him the hospitality of Armenia and the widest freedom in carrying on his work. The Armenians have had a stormy time in defense of their religion ever since. Theological controversies began early among them, and persecution has been relentless."

In spite of their persecution, the Armenians, as did the almost equally persecuted Jews, prospered. At least, says the writer, who visited the country a few years before the Great War:

> "The Armenians are the big dealers, the bankers, the money-lenders, and, like most prosperous people, are the object of jealousy and resentment. I was told that when an Armenian loans money he expects to have it repaid. His business reputation is fine, but the people who owe him money hate him. All the Armenians are thrifty, industrious, and temperate, and do not waste their substance in riotous living."

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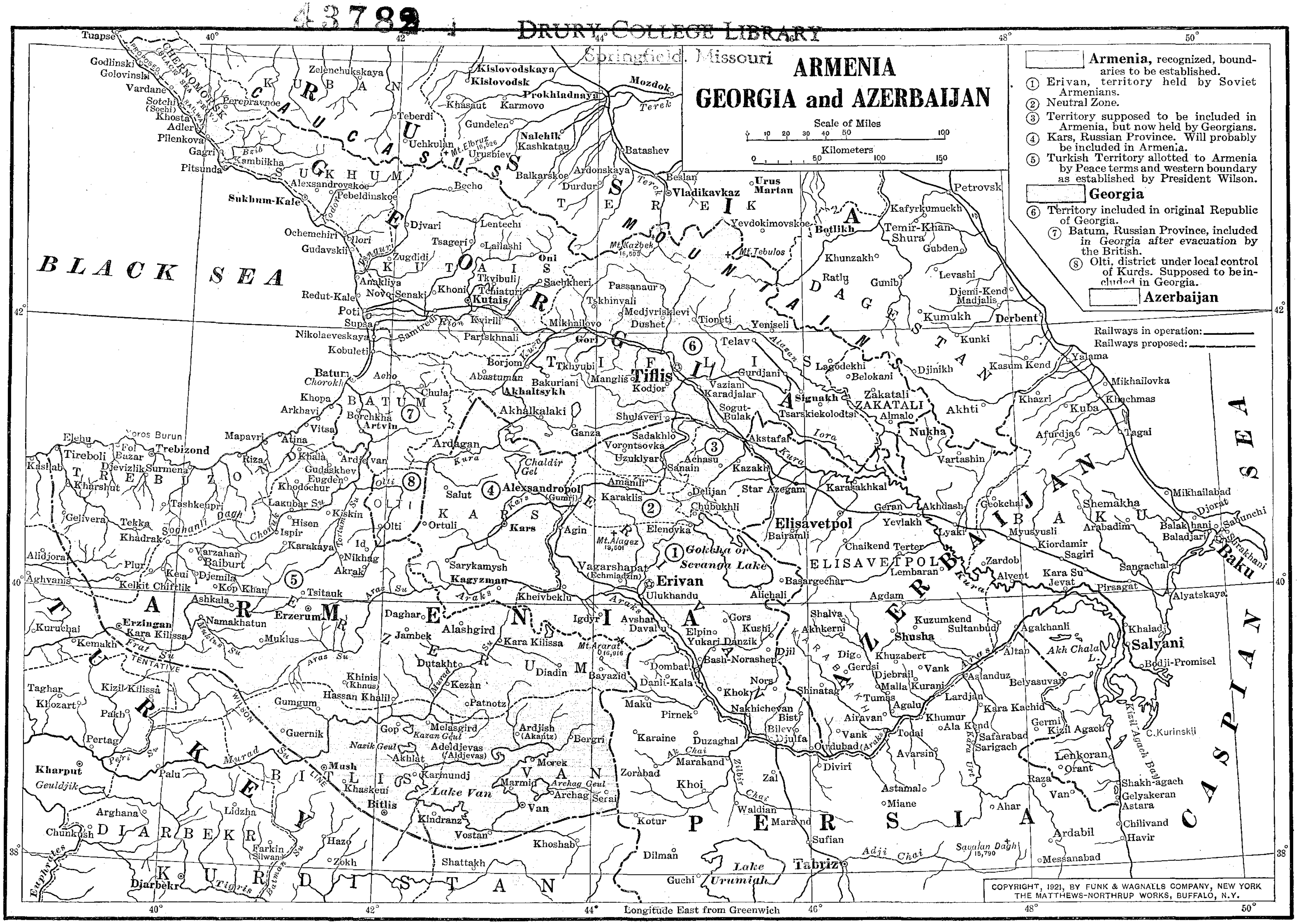
ARMENIA
GEORGIA and AZERBAIJAN
Scale of Miles
Kilometers
Armenia, recognized, boundaries to be established.
① Erivan, territory held by Soviet Armenians.
② Neutral Zone.
③ Territory supposed to be included in Armenia, but now held by Georgians.
④ Kars, Russian Province. Will probably be included in Armenia.
⑤ Turkish Territory allotted to Armenia by Peace terms and western boundary as established by President Wilson.
Georgia
⑥ Territory included in original Republic of Georgia.
⑦ Batum, Russian Province, included in Georgia after evacuation by the British.
⑧ Olti, district under local control of Kurds. Supposed to be included in Georgia.
Azerbaijan
Railways in operation:
Railways proposed:
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS
TEREK
DAGHESTAN
GEORGIA
AZERBAIJAN
ARMENIA
TURKEY
PERSIA
KURDISTAN
Tiflis
Erivan
Baku
Batum
Kars
Alexsandropol
Elisavetpol
Erzerum
Trebizond
Tabriz
Lake Van
Gokcha or Sevanga Lake
Lake Urumiah
Longitude East from Greenwich
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DEMOCRACY IN PACKINGTOWN

WHEN INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY penetrates the Chicago "Jungle," where the business of killing and preparing and packing our meat is centered, it seems to the daily press that the movement for better and closer relations between capital and labor takes a long stride forward. Not only is meat-packing a great basic industry, but it directly affects the producer at one end of the line and the consumer at the other, and its working conditions were most unsatisfactory not many years ago. The Armour Company says its plan for shop committees has won the approval of its workers, but it certainly has not commended itself to all labor-leaders. Mr. Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat-Cutters and Butcher Workmen, brands the scheme as "bunk." He calls it "the old game of a company union, wherein Mr. Armour and other packers will put up men who will pose as the representatives of their fellow workers," and he is "satisfied that the packers are not going to get away with this fake democracy." What the packers seek, says President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is "the destruction of the trade-unions which have given the employees real representation and which have gained for them a measure of real freedom, and the substitution of something that will destroy this representation and give to the packers unabridged autocracy and power." But the Chicago *Evening Post* insists that earlier experiments with similar plans for industrial democracy have proved that "they are very much more than 'bunk,'" and it goes on to argue that union labor ought to take advantage of these developments instead of scorning them:

"It is right enough that organized labor should take to itself no little credit for having developed the situation which has induced employers to make this new approach to the difficult problem of industrial relations. If labor had not organized in defense of its own interests; if it had not waged a constant fight for better conditions, it is improbable that employers of labor would be as eager as they are to-day to discover some method of reconciliation which will be fair to the workers as well as to themselves. But organized labor should recognize that such proposals as are now made by Armour & Co., and such plans as have been adopted by the Goodyear Rubber Company, of Akron, the Harvester Company, and many other concerns, are real victories for it in the warfare it has been waging. By calling them 'bunk' it discredits its own achievements.

"Union labor has been the militant organization of the workers. We do not question that there has been need for militancy. We do not assert that the need has ceased to exist. But union labor must see that the realization of its aims for the welfare of workers involves the passing of the militant phase of its organization. In other words, when it succeeds in bringing about conditions in any industry where the workers are admitted to a measure of cooperation with management, and are given opportunity and right to exercise an intelligent voice in the control of those aspects of the industry which directly concern them, its work, as a militant organization, has been largely accomplished.

"The conversion of the employer to a belief that the era of industrial autocracy is at an end has been the task of organized labor. When, therefore, the employer comes forward with a proposal which invites the workers to 'share with the management in the knowledge of all conditions of mutual interest,' and to participate in the consideration of such questions as 'wages, hours of labor, working conditions, sanitary and safety measures, etc.,' organized labor should be ready to give to such a proposal a more intelligent and sympathetic response than it has met in this instance or in many similar ones.

"Until democracy in industry, through experiment and test, has demonstrated its value so clearly to both employers and workers that there is no danger of relapse, labor may be justified in maintaining its independent and interindustrial organization; but it is crass stupidity to be blind to the fact that America is evolving gradually a new system in industry which, in its ultimate development, must modify profoundly the methods and spirit of organized labor even as it will the methods of organized capital."

Mr. J. Ogden Armour has outlined a definite plan of employee representation, and Swift & Co. have announced that a similar plan is being worked out for their employees. The Armour scheme involves grouping the workers into four divisions, subdivided into precincts, and the election of boards to be composed half of workers' representatives and half of representatives of the management. When organization has been effected, says Mr. Armour, means will "be provided for prompt and orderly consideration of all matters of mutual interest such as wages, hours of labor, working conditions, sanitary and safety measures, etc." Mr. Armour feels "that the cooperation which the plan makes possible will be of mutual advantage to employees, to employers, and to the people whom we both serve."

BRITAIN'S BOLSHEVISTIC BARGAIN

THE FIRST ADMISSION by the Russian Soviet that their program of world conquest by propaganda is a failure is seen by foreign correspondents in free-trade concessions recently granted the peasants and in the trade agreement with Great Britain. In signing this pact, after negotiations lasting almost a year, Lenine, Trotzky and Company agree to abandon one of their pet brain-children—Communistic propaganda toward world revolution. The way is now clear for the resumption of trade between Great Britain and Russia, but, say conservative members of the English Board of Trade, "it remains to be determined whether Russia has anything to trade." And even if Russia could export raw materials (which Secretary of Commerce Hoover also doubts), British courts must still determine whether Russian gold and goods are subject to seizure in England by persons holding prior rights or accounts against the Czarist régime or the present Soviet Government. Only a test case, which will take months, we are told, can establish a precedent, and it is the intention of the Bolshevik envoy at London to bring such a case before the British courts. Meanwhile, say dispatches, the Soviet Government has appealed to President Harding to resume trade relations with Russia, altho for six months there have been no restrictions against trading with that country. No trade, however, has developed.

Premier Lloyd George contends that the pact with the Soviet Government is "purely a trade agreement recognizing the *de-facto* Government of Russia, not a treaty of peace" Among other things, both parties agree to refrain from circulating propaganda beyond their own borders and to remove the blockade and all obstacles to a resumption of trade. The agreement also provides for a full resumption of private mail, telegraph, and wireless communication, and "agents" are authorized to reside in each country with what is equivalent to consulate exemptions. In fact, says a London dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the head of staff at Moscow will be virtually a British Minister to Russia, with political powers far in advance of any trade emissary England ever sent to a foreign country, and the trade representatives to other cities will have more power than the average consul."

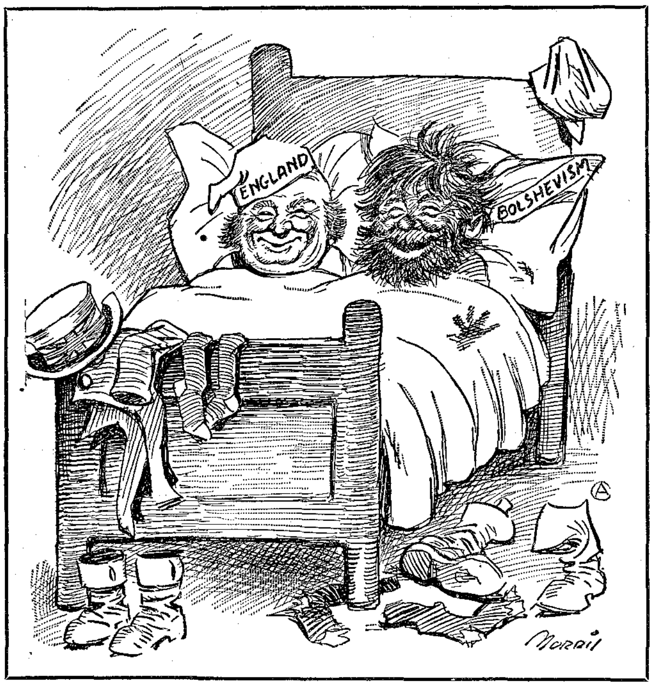
While the Baltimore *Sun* looks upon the trade agreement as "the most significant and important international agreement made in recent years, because it establishes the open door between Great Britain and Russia," the New York *Herald* is just as certain that "Lenine has handed Premier Lloyd George a gold brick loaded with dynamite." A dozen or more editors agree that the consummation of the agreement "is a signal victory for the Soviet Government, amounting virtually to recognition on the part of Great Britain." As the New York *World* puts it:

"The agreement is unquestionably a victory for Lenine and Trotzky and comes most opportunely for them. It gives them a status hitherto denied among the civilized nations and also points the way to further recognition. If the British Government can be forced by propaganda to surrender and buy immunity, other governments can be brought into line by the same methods.

"Had the United States followed the moral code that Lloyd George had defined in this trade agreement it need have had no serious trouble with Germany. It, too, could have purchased immunity by respecting the German submarine zones and painting its ships like barber-poles. There would have been no international law left in the world had it done so, but the doctrine of safety first, which Lloyd George has now taken up, would have been vindicated four years ago, and the Prime Minister would not have been obliged to create his own precedents for abandoning Great Britain's allies in favor of the Bolsheviki."

"It is a political, rather than a commercial wedge that the Soviet has driven into England," declares the Providence *Bulletin*, and the Indianapolis *News* fears that the action of the British Government "will tend to strengthen and dignify Sovietism, and also discourage the Russian people in their efforts to free themselves from an intolerable and corrupt despotism." The New York *Times*, however, which thinks Lloyd George is "patting mad dogs on the head," ascribes a still more sinister motive to Russia in the present instance. "This agreement tends to assure supplies and equipment to the Russian Army — perhaps the most powerful in the world to-day—an army that may be used against any of the countries recently allied or associated with Great Britain in the war," warns *The Times*. And the New York *Herald's* opinion of the pact is not flattering to Great Britain. We read:

"A cunning and effective device, this trade pact, to work a political alliance without needing to take a foreign treaty before Parliament, where the Lloyd George Ministry would have to face scathing criticism and savage attack for this most odious bedfellowship. The Ministry single-handed may look after commerce arrangements, so the trade pact and the treaty politics, tied up in the same bundle, serve exactly to fulfil the Lloyd George purpose, a purpose of boundless possibilities."



TRADE MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Premier Lloyd George, in justifying his course, declares that Lenine has changed his attitude toward capitalists, private enterprise, communism, and nationalization; that the Soviet dictator now welcomes foreign capital, which is needed to assist in the economic restoration of Russia. Besides, says the British Premier, the two nations are very dependent upon each other, and now that the Russian leaders are convinced that the Soviet system is a failure, and are giving up their doctrines and their campaigns of propaganda against the British Empire in India, Asia Minor, Persia, and Afghanistan, the British Government desires to "clear up all questions and effect a general settlement." It is also expected in England that the agreement will have a favorable political effect upon British labor and a gradual reduction in the number of unemployed as trade picks up, says the New York *World's* London correspondent; altho, as *The World* points out editorially, "the agreement is meaningless and without value until the British courts have rendered their decision."

But whether the pact was worth any more when it was signed than it will be after the legal ownership of Soviet gold and raw materials is determined is questioned by many editors. In the words of the Columbus *Dispatch*, "it remains to be seen whether these promises by Russia are worth any more than Bolshevik promises in general," while the New York *Tribune* declares that the agreement "is a sand-house." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, however, takes an entirely different view:

"This agreement was urged by necessity. It represents no concession on the part of Great Britain to the Soviet principle. It simply marks that Government's abandonment of the policy of fear that has too long colored not only Great Britain's attitude to the Soviet but also the attitude of the principal Powers, including America. The action of Great Britain increases the pressure on America to take similar steps."

But "there is a striking difference between the attitude of the United States toward Russia and that of Great Britain," we are reminded by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* "France and the United States agree that it would be immoral to have any dealings whatever with the outlaw coterie that now rules Russia." And if Secretary of Commerce Hoover speaks for the Administration in a recent public statement, we must wait for more tranquil conditions in Russia before entering into an agreement such as *The Virginian-Pilot* suggests. Said Mr. Hoover:

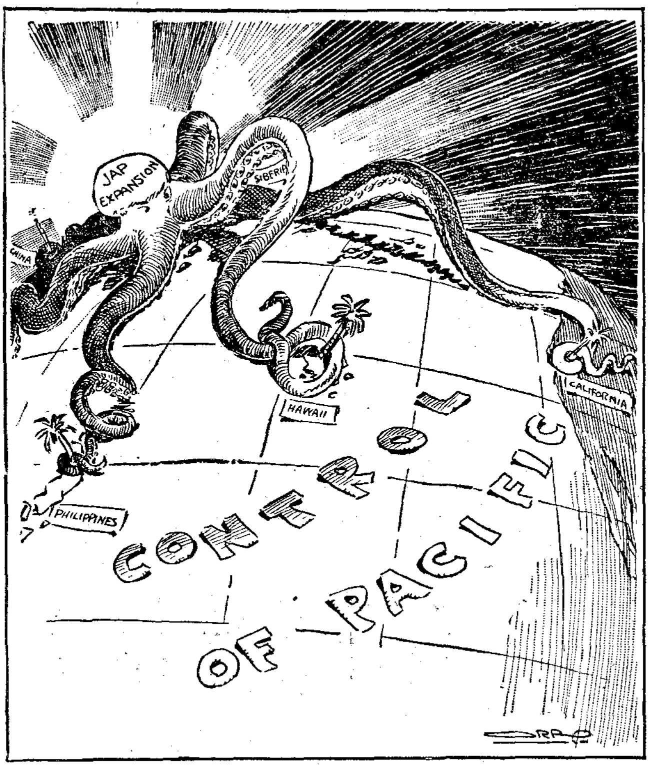
"The question of trade with Russia is far more a political question than an economic one so long as Russia is in control of the Bolsheviki. Under their economic system, no matter how much they moderate it in name, there can be no real return to production in Russia, and therefore Russia will have no considerable commodities to export, and, consequently, no great ability to obtain imports.

"There are no export commodities in Russia to-day worth consideration, except gold, platinum, and jewelry in the hands of the Boshevik Government. The people are starving, cold, underclad. If they had any considerable commodities they would have used them long since.

"There has been no prohibition on trade for a long time, so far as exchange of commodities is concerned. Trade is open through the Baltic states, and Italy has been trading in the south. The real blockade has been the failure of the Russians to produce anything except gold and platinum to trade with.

"Europe can not recover its economic stability until Russia returns to production. Trading for this parcel of gold would not effect this remedy—nor would the goods obtained by the Bolsheviki in return for it restore their production. That requires the abandonment of their present economic system."

But it is transportation, rather than production that is Russia's great problem, declares Mr. Arthur Ransome, a Manchester *Guardian* correspondent now in Russia, in his latest book, "The Crisis in Russia." There are millions of pounds of flax, wool, corn, rice, and copper, and great quantities of hides and other raw materials in remote parts of Russia, he says, "but in the present condition of the transportation system it is impossible to distribute these necessities throughout Russia, much less transport them to seaports." It is clear, he reports Soviet officials as saying, that "if the western countries are unable to help solve our transportation problems, they can not expect to get raw materials from us, for we can not haul them for ourselves." "The Russian railway system is in a deplorable condition owing to the deterioration in the locomotives," explains Mr. Ransome, but England, under the new trade agreement, is expected to be of assistance in putting Russia's transportation system in running order, thus facilitating exports. So potent has been the influence created by the news of the Russian bear and the British lion lying down together that



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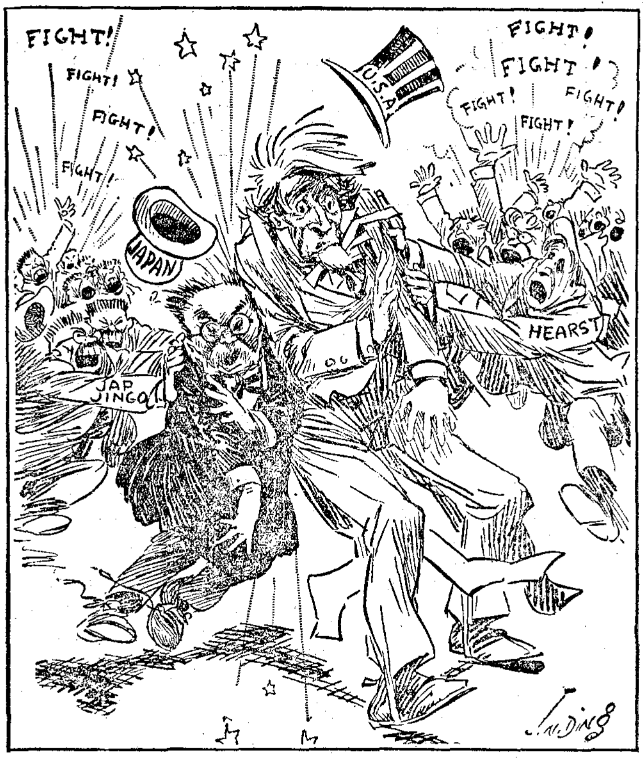
REACHING OUT.

—Orr in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.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GOING ABOUT IT IN JUST THE RIGHT WAY TO START ONE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

IS THE PACIFIC PERIL A SQUID OR A SQUIB?

the Brooklyn *Eagle* is led to believe that "the conflict between 'Red' Russia and the rest of Europe is at an end." The conservative Springfield *Republican* looks upon the trade agreement as something "improving materially the prospect for peace in Eastern Europe." Certainly, the pact appears to have had a stimulating effect upon other countries, for within a few days of the consummation of the agreement a Russo-Turkish treaty establishing "fraternal relations" was signed; Germany and Russia entered into an agreement similar to the British pact; peace treaties between Russia and the Ukraine, and also between Russia and Poland, were signed; Japan hinted that she would have to adopt a new policy toward Russia; Italy indicated that she would sign a trade agreement with the Bolsheviki, and Persia, China, Roumania, Sweden, and Finland also entered into negotiations with the Soviet régime. Tons of Russian gold, melted in Sweden and restamped by the mint, were soon on their way to America, where Soviet gold had been rejected before because France declared that it was stolen gold, and that the Russian Government owed her millions. But the climax of all this was the invitation by the Soviet Government for the United States to enter into an agreement similar to Great Britain's, and that only a few months after the Soviet "envoy" was deported.

While the Seattle *Times* believes that Lloyd George "is playing with edged tools" in his dealings with the Soviet Government, and criticism of his course is caustic and general, the New York *American* reminds us that "the people of Russia have endured four hundred years of tyranny, and nothing the Soviet system could do to them could be worse." Therefore, thinks Mr. Hearst's paper, instead of destructive criticism on the part of the American press—

> "The sensible thing to do is to let the Russian people alone to work out their own salvation, to treat them in a friendly way, to exchange goods with them freely, and to prove to them that our own economic and political systems are better than theirs by the simple and sane process of showing better results under our system than they are able to show under their system."

TO UNITE THE NAVY IN THE PACIFIC

A CONSIDERABLE STIR is being created in Washington over the question, under discussion at two Cabinet meetings, of putting the entire battle-ship fleet in Pacific waters, and many reasons for the plan are advanced by correspondents. The move is not definitely announced, but seems to be tentatively proposed to draw out the opinion of the country. Whether it would make the Pacific more or less pacific than it is now seems to be the nub of the question. The island of Yap, which Japan is holding in spite of American protests for equal cable rights, is set forth as the chief reason, and it is closely followed by the island of Saghalien, which was partly occupied last year by Japan against our protests. The deep feeling against the Japanese in California, Japan's reciprocal attitude because of the passage of the antialien land law by California, and the exposed position of the Philippine Islands are given as other reasons for reuniting the fleet in Pacific instead of Atlantic waters. "Sword-rattling," the New York *Evening World* calls the anti-Japanese talk that is circulating freely. And "it was by precisely such gestures that Wilhelm of Germany 'kept the peace of Europe' by rattling the sword," declares this paper.

Official Washington has as yet given no reason for the proposed change, but officials of the Navy Department are reported as saying that naval strategy demands that the fleet be concentrated, and they point to what England accomplished in the late war by observing this fundamental rule. In reality, asserts the Boston *Transcript*, recalling that former Secretary Daniels divided the fleet, "it is the first step toward un-Danielizing the Navy." "It means the adoption of a strong naval policy in the Pacific," believes the Detroit *Free Press*, "and this course is necessary as a matter of ordinary, enlightened self-interest." As W. W. Jermane writes in the Seattle *Times:*

> "If such a policy should be adopted by the Harding Administration, it will have more of an economic than a political foundation. It will visibly express part of the most ambitious program any Administration has ever had for making sure that the United

States has a fair share of New World markets. The Pacific offers potentially great markets for American manufactured goods, and America needs the Pacific's vast stores of raw materials.

"Prior to the war our fleet was in the Atlantic, for the bulk of our trade was there. If it is to be sent to the Pacific, under the plan the Cabinet has been considering, it will be in recognition of the fact that the war has shifted the world's trade-center, or that part of it in which we are most interested, from one ocean to the other."

On the other hand, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "Japan is preparing to embark on an elaborate program of naval aviation," and already she has engaged British flying instructors and purchased French airplanes of different types. Also, say some editors, while England and France would welcome a cessation of war-ship construction, Japan proves a stumbling-block in the plans for disarmament. However, adds the *Tribune:*

"There is nothing aggressive, there is no threat of war against any nation, in this sensible policy of reuniting a disrupted fleet. It is a mere condemnation of the inexcusable action of the previous Administration in dividing the fleet in defiance of naval strategy.

"The world at large, as well as sensible people at home, will understand that the reorganization of our fighting fleet is nothing more than a return to naval sanity after years of naval incompetency and political chaos."

The Pacific coast view-point, as set forth in the Oakland *Tribune*, is that while the people of the Pacific coast "want adequate naval protection, they do not desire to see the Atlantic coast abandoned." This California paper is willing to leave the matter entirely to Secretary of the Navy Denby, who is "equipped intellectually to take a national view of national problems." We read on:

"A large-visioned, permanent naval policy is now being considered by the Government. It is a policy that comprehends the delicate and disturbing character of international politics in the Pacific area. It takes cognizance of the ambition of an oriental Power to expand its influence and usurp control throughout the Pacific. It recognizes the covetous, militaristic, land-grabbing designs of this Asiatic Power.

"The people of the Pacific coast want peace, and they know that a strong naval defense is the best protection against war. They are gratified that the Government is conscious of its duty in this connection."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUR foreign relations seem to be poor relations.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE road back to normalcy produces a lot of punctures.—*Columbia Record.*

IF Germany is planning for the next war, she can have it right now.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN Russia it seems to be a case of the survival of the unfittest.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE Allies seem to have replaced the Watch on the Rhine with an alarm-clock.—*Canton News.*

BEFORE hiring a bank clerk, it might be a good idea to ask his opinion of Judge Landis:—*Buffalo News.*

THE Pan-Germans of 1914 and the panned Germans of 1921 are merely cause and effect.—*Columbia Record.*

MONEY may talk, but have you ever noticed how hard of hearing it is when you call it?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

EVERY bill-collector has heard a story similar to the one Germany is now telling the world.—*Columbia Record.*

THE war left the world so flat that Voliva may be excused for denying that it is round.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

EVENTUALLY Uncle Sam may accept a place in the League, but it won't be that of official ax-grinder.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

HAYS to "humanize" postal service.—News head-line. If to err is human, it is already sufficiently "humanized."—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THAT cherry incident won praise for the first President, but the others had to depend on plums.—*Albany Times-Union.*

WHEN they beat their swords into plowshares, the next move is to beat their competitors into foreign markets. —*Utica Telegram.*

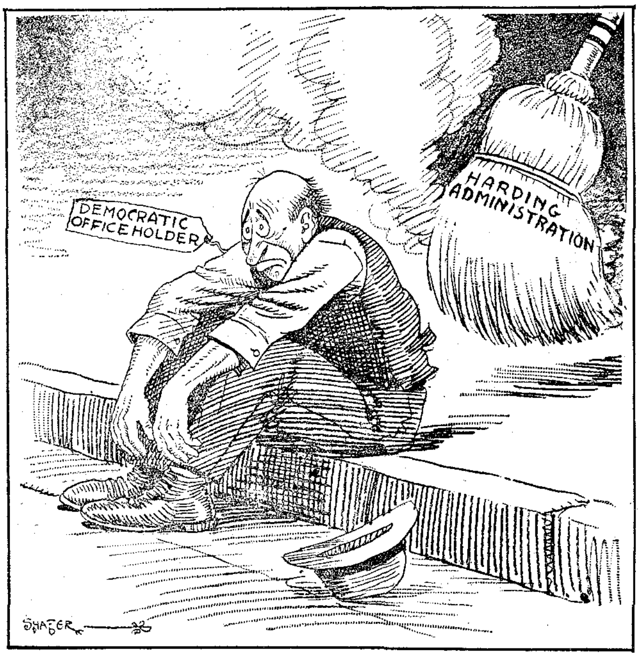
THAT German musician who says America has produced no great music has never heard the crack of a bat against a fast one.—*Cleveland News.*

FREDERIC HARRISON says the British Empire should be remodeled. The Hindus, the Egyptians, and the Irish are doing their best.—*Salt Lake City Citizen.*

GERMANY doesn't know how easy the Allies are making it for her. Suppose they should require her to fill out an income-tax blank.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

PRESIDENT HARDING'S statement that one of his hobbies is to help men who are "down and out" should not be misconstrued by Democratic postmasters.—*Columbia Record.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST appropriates several columns to an article entitled "What to do when you meet a mad elephant." Why not ask Mr. Bryan; he has had more experience than any one else.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*



THE LATEST COLOR, HARDING BLUE.

—Shafer in the Cincinnati *Post.*

THE ways of peace pall on Gabe d'Annunzio; he has married.—*Columbia Record.*

EVERY time Heinie says "can't," it sounds suspiciously like "won't."—*Dayton News.*

IF we must have wars, let's adopt the pay-as-you-enter plan.—*Akron Beacon Journal.*

RUSSIAN peasant risings keep the Soviet busy watching its steppes.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

SOME parts of Europe want a government dictated but not "Red."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

FRENCH motto for German Government: "Give till it hurts or it'll hurt till you give."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

GERMANY doesn't get much sympathy from the man who has just paid his income tax.—*Toledo Blade.*

OUR greatest need to-day is for more home-builders and less home-wreckers.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

FOR a highly educated nation Germany is having an awful time learning her lesson.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THE world might possibly survive another war, but it couldn't survive another peace conference.—*Canton Repository.*

MR. MARSHALL signed a note to Mr. Wilson, "Your only vice." And what a pleasant vice!—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

DR. CRANE says men who have their convictions must have their trials. What the country needs is the *vice versa* of that.—*Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont.*

WONDER what impression Mr. Ebert's "Right is being downtrodden by might" made on the people of Belgium.—*Marion Star.*

IF movies cause all the wickedness now, what caused it in the old days when there were no movies?—*Toledo News-Bee.*

THE Huns couldn't win the war with gas, but they certainly know how to use it to stall off the collectors.—*Columbia Record.*

WE don't blame President Harding for sending Colonel Harvey off somewhere, but is England sufficiently remote?—*Columbia Record.*

THE Englishman considers prohibition a joke, which doesn't change our mind about an Englishman's idea of a joke.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THE thing to remember is not that the dove brings an olive-branch in her bill, but that she brings an olive-branch and the bill.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

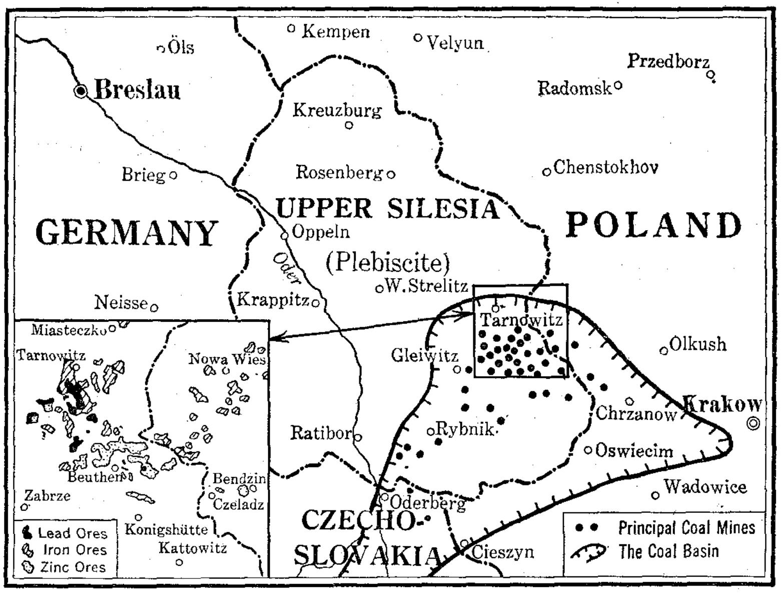
SOMEBODY has figured that a farmer's wife earns $4,004 a year. But not until she gets it will the town wife urge her husband to take up farm life.—*Toledo Blade.*

WE don't know who it was who wrote the income-tax blank, but we are certain that he stole his style either from Robert Browning or Henry James.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE UPPER SILESIAN TANGLE

WHAT A TANGLED WEB we weave when we try to straighten out matters by a plebiscite is only too evident in the result of the Upper Silesian experiment, say cynical editors, especially in France, where, to quote the Paris *Gaulois*, it is now shown that "a system of popular consultation is extremely perilous, because, instead of settling matters, it creates divisions and new quarrels." Many French newspapers cite the outcome of the Upper Silesian plebiscite as proof of the impracticability of Mr. Wilson's self-determination idea, and the *Figaro* goes so far as to say that if the Wilson plan were rigidly executed it would mean a civil war. But, in general, the highest surprize of the voting is that it has raised the question of a division of Upper Silesia, which was apparently nowhere foreseen. Now, say some Paris correspondents, Upper Silesia "can easily become another Ireland or an Alsace-Lorraine." The entire French press demand that it be divided according to the vote by communes, which gives to Poland the mining and industrial centers, while the German Government and press assert vociferously that Upper Silesia constitutes "an indissoluble national, geographical, and industrial unit," because, taken as a whole, its vote showed a majority for union with Germany. The semiofficial Paris *Temps*, in common with other Paris newspapers, insists that the Treaty of Versailles be carried out, and is furious at Germany for expecting that Upper Silesia should be given *en bloc* to her. "The Allies will not shut up Polish workers in a German reservoir," declares the *Temps*. Various observers call attention to the fact that the purpose of the plebiscite was merely to guide the Allies in "dividing the territory and disposing of it as they see fit," and to this effect they cite important parts of the Versailles Treaty as follows:



From American Committee for the Defense of Poland.

WHERE UPPER SILESIA'S RICHES LIE.

The square in the lower left corner shows in enlargement the Tarnowitz district, containing lead, iron, and zinc mines. The dentate line marks the coal-basin.

> "In the portion of Upper Silesia . . . the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote whether they wish to be attached to Germany or Poland.
>
> "The Polish and German governments hereby respectively bind themselves to conduct no prosecutions on any part of their territory and to take no exceptional proceedings for any political action performed in Upper Silesia up to the settlement of the final status of the country.
>
> "The plebiscite area shall immediately be placed under the authority of an international commission (France, the British Empire, and Italy). It shall be occupied by troops belonging to the Allied Powers. . . . . . .
>
> "The commission shall have full power to settle all questions arising from the execution of the present clauses. It shall be assisted by technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population.
>
> "The result of the vote will be determined by communes, according to the majority of votes in each commune.
>
> "On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the commission to the principal Allied Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the frontier of Germany in Upper Silesia. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote, and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality.
>
> "As soon as the frontier has been fixt by the principal Allied Powers, the German authorities will be notified by the international commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognized should be German. The said authorities must proceed to do so within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the commission.
>
> "Within the same period and in the same manner prescribed by the commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognized should be Polish.
>
> "When the administration of the territory has been provided for by the German and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the commission will terminate."

Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, formerly Premier of Poland, even declares, in a press interview given in Chicago, that the Allied authorities "have the power to ignore the vote if they so desire." But Germany's occupation from now on, he says, will be to influence "not only the Allied representatives in Paris but the people in the several countries which they represent."

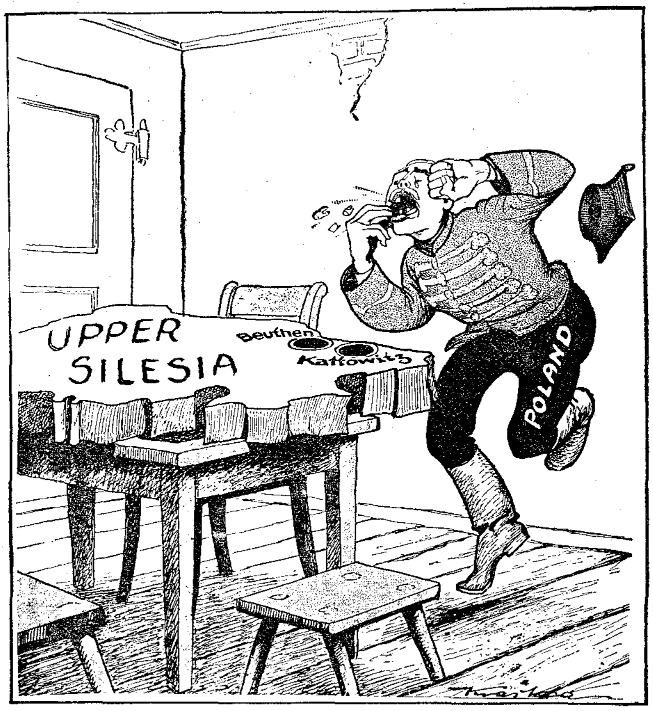
The final vote as announced by the Interallied Commission is: Germany 716,408; Poland 471,406. But the Polish legation at Washington announces that the result of the plebiscite will be determined not by the majority of the general vote cast, but by commune majorities. Official advices from the Polish Foreign Office at Warsaw report that of a total of sixteen districts in the province of Upper Silesia, Poland definitely carried nine, all of which are in the rich coal and industrial section. In the nine districts claimed we are informed that Poland gained majorities in 462 communes and Germany in only 92. According to the Foreign Office at Warsaw, "the Interallied Mission will present to the Allied Supreme Council the plan for the division of Upper Silesia on the basis of the commune vote, taking into consideration the geographical and economical situation of each locality." London dispatches advise us that in the judgment of official circles another peace conference may have to be staged to consider fully the fate of Upper Silesia, and we are told:

> "Altho Germany retains much of the disputed territory as the result of the vote, the Poles have pluralities in such rich districts as the coal-basin of Rybnik. There is the possibility that in the final determination of the boundaries there may be readjustments

which will benefit the Germans in this district, while the Poles obtain concessions elsewhere. The fate of the country still rests with the Allied Powers, and there will be prolonged discussion before it is finally settled."

A special correspondent of the *Journal de Genève* writes from Beuthen that "in order to understand the fanatical efforts made by the Germans to keep their hold on Upper Silesia, we must remember that they have always considered it as a country to be exploited, as a veritable economic fief." In the broad day of the twentieth century Germany has kept this territory under a régime "almost like that of the feudal ages with the majority of serfs working for a minority of seigneurs," that is to say, "Polish workers and peasants were in the employ of German proprietors and a hundred or so big capitalists who spent most of their time in Berlin and had only one thought of Upper Silesia, namely, that it should pay the highest possible dividends." An Upper Silesian correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, in an article entitled "The Weakness of the Polish Claim," admits that "Prussian tyranny" is responsible for the Polish movement in Upper Silesia, which **is not** traditional but of recent growth, and he proceeds:

"It is not a longing to return to a mother country. No Polish hero is revered in Upper Silesia. Upper Silesia has no Polish martyrs and no legends of ancient freedom. The Polish movement began during the last few decades. The old Prussian Government is largely responsible for its existence. No Upper Silesian with Polish mother tongue was allowed to become an official in his own province, which was administered by Prussian Protestants. The Polish language was prohibited at public and political meetings. The Roman Catholic clergy (Upper Silesia is almost entirely Roman Catholic) were goaded to hostility by the Protestant Prussian bureaucrats, who had no sympathy with or understanding of the strange mentality of the Upper Silesian masses. A Polish-speaking Upper Silesian, altho not really a Pole, was called a Pole, despised as a Pole, and abused as a Pole. And any one who knows the contempt which the average German has for everything Polish will understand the nature of the abuse. One has only to mention the word 'Poland' in ordinary middle-class Berlin society at the present day, and one is sure to hear the words 'lousy' and 'dirty' uttered with hatred and contempt. The Upper Silesian recruit speaking German with a Polish accent was almost sure to be insulted as a Pole by his German N. C. O.'s.

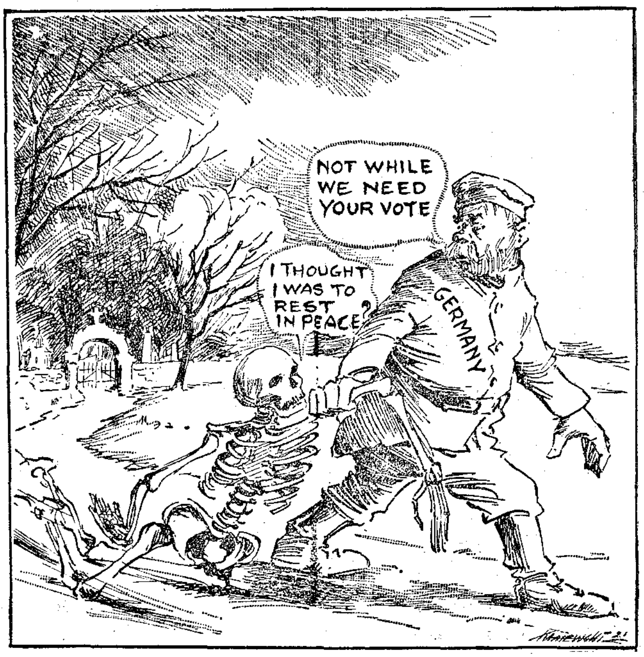


WHAT BERLIN EXPECTED.

POLAND—"Ouch! I thought it was cake, and I find it's stone."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"The Upper Silesians are a good-natured people, and, tho primitive, not altogether unintelligent. Superstition does not always go hand in hand with stupidity, and, where his immediate material interests are involved, the Upper Silesian peasant, who still believes in witches and in the evil eye, is at least as cute as the more advamced industrial worker. The Germans have denied the Polish-speaking Upper Silesian almost every chance of higher education and self-improvement, and then they abuse him for remaining uneducated and unimproved. These things have had the inevitable consequences, and when Upper Silesia came within the orbit of the Polish Nationalist movement, of which Posen was the center, the discontent of the masses received a definite direction, and as the Germans would insist on calling the Polish-speaking Upper Silesians Poles, as distinct from the German-speaking Upper Silesians, Polish nationalism gained ground and Polish propaganda watered the well-prepared soil."


NOT WHILE WE NEED YOUR VOTE
I THOUGHT I WAS TO REST IN PEACE?
GERMANY

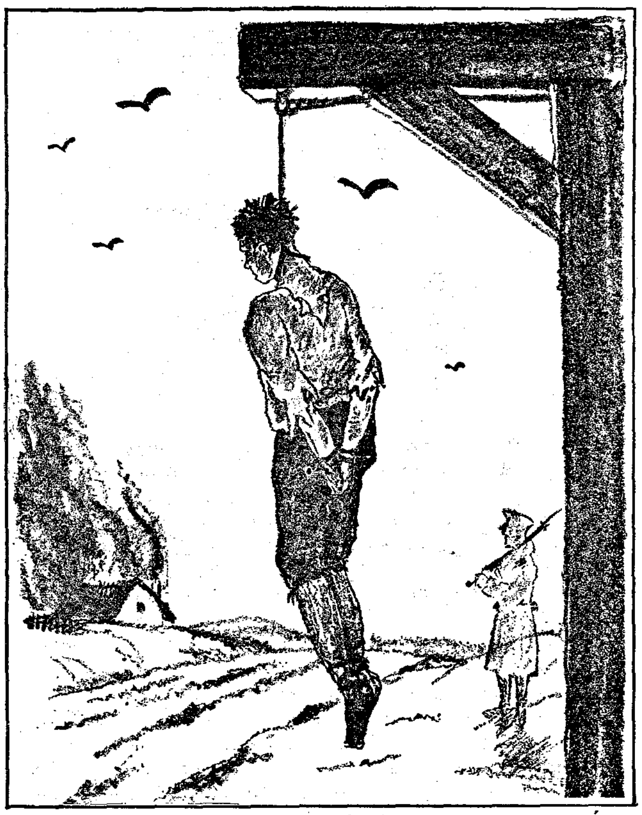
"HE GATHERS THEM IN."

Germany made every voter do his duty in Upper Silesia.

—*Dziennik Zwiazkowy* (Chicago).

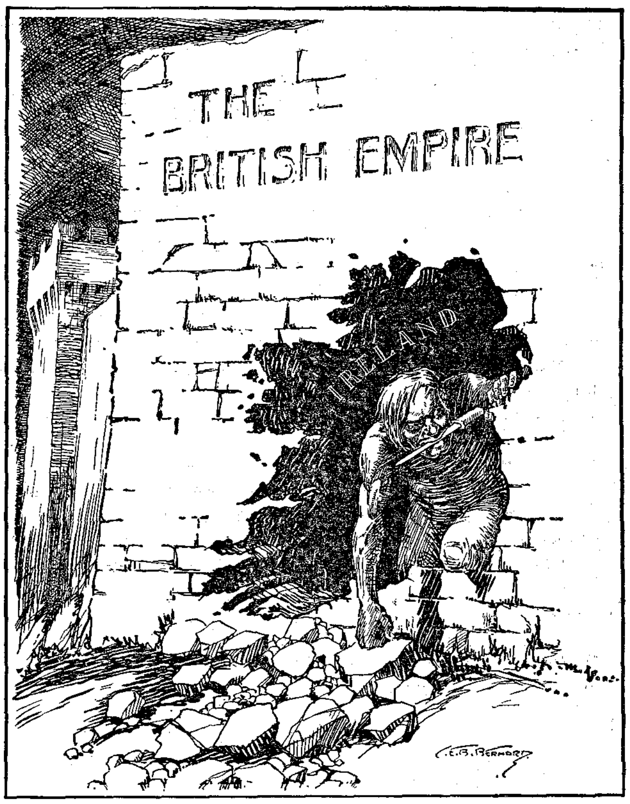
JAPAN REASSURES AUSTRALIA—The determination of Australia and New Zealand to fight against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, as shown in a statement by Sir John Findlay, of New Zealand, quoted in these pages some weeks ago, is resented in some sections of the Japanese press. It is felt by the Tokyo *Asahi* and other dailies of that city that the anti-Japanese action in California has not been without its effect on the Australians, who seem to think it "better for Australia to provide for the exclusion of the Japanese than to continue co-operation of Japan and Great Britain." Nothing could be less reasonable in the view of the *Asahi*, which proceeds:

"Let us tell them that Japan is by no means a warlike country, and will never fight over such a thing as the immigration issue, still less over the situation in Australia, where there are only a few Japanese, and that tho Japan asserts her rights as a nation and frankly expresses her views, she will never err in judging of the importance or otherwise of the issues involved. Let us also tell Australians that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be considered, not in the light of petty suspicions or misgivings, but from the view-point of larger questions such as the peace and progress of the Orient. Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is no doubting the fact that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance since its conclusion in 1902 has contributed to the peace of the Orient and of the world. Above all, during the war the Pacific was maintained as tranquil as its name implies, and this was thanks to the Alliance. Great Britain has derived as much benefit from it as Japan, and as Australia has. While noting with satisfaction the fact that the majority of the statesmen in Great Britain rightly understand the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we earnestly hope that her Dominions will have a correct view of it."



ENGLISH PEACE IN IRELAND.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).



THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

—*The Bystander* (London).

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF IRELAND.

BRITISH PRESS SPLIT ON IRELAND

CONFLICT OF OPINION among the British press about the Government's handling of the Irish problem becomes acrimonious in the comments on the hanging of the six young men condemned by court martial on March 14. The feeling of supporters and of critics of the Coalition policy was intensified by the "black week-end" following, when, according to official reports cited in Dublin dispatches, eleven members of the government forces were killed and eleven wounded in various ambushes, while it is believed that thirteen of their assailants were killed and fourteen wounded. The reports do not take into account, it is said, isolated killings, which are continually on record. From London dispatches we learn that sharp battles were fought on March 18 and 19 in the martial-law zone of southern Ireland and minor clashes occurred in "all parts of the island from Belfast to Skibbereen." Mails were raided, bridges blown up, and fires set in the "warfare between crown and rebel." With reference to the execution of the six young men in Dublin, the London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in that city writes that "whatever one might think of the strange motives that have actuated these young men, it was impossible to look on such a spectacle unmoved," and he continues:

"While the executions were in progress no sound issued from the prison precincts. No bell was tolled, not even a black flag was flown. Thousands upon thousands knelt on the wet ground around the prison walls and on neighboring streets and roadways praying, earnestly repeating the Rosary, and singing hymns which form a customary part of Catholic devotions.

"These were the only sounds that broke the stillness. The line of kneeling forms stretched as far as the eye could see. It was a sight of wonderful impressiveness. Men, women, children, youths, and maidens, including relatives of the young men about to die, were in the throng."

The Daily Telegraph is among those London newspapers that are not too much inclined to indulgence toward Ireland or any of its parties or to too much criticism of the Lloyd George Government. But the London *Daily News* is outspokenly critical as usual when it says:

"It is a pity that neither the British Prime Minister nor the Irish Secretary could have been present in person, disguised very completely as harmless citizens, to mark the meaning of this deeply impressive spectacle. They might have hardened their hearts, but surely the old phrase about having 'murder by the throat' would not have passed their lips without an effort."

The London *Westminster Gazette,* described as "Asquithian liberal," declares that two of the hanged men were "executed for murder on evidence that had been widely criticized, and the remaining four not for murder at all, but for treason," wherefore it finds that—

"The lack of statesmanship and of insight into the movement of popular opinion in Ireland which the executions for this latter offense indicate is enough to make any one despair of any improvement in the Irish situation. It is useless to pretend that these men belong to a small gang of desperate criminals. Vast crowds are mourning them. Work in Dublin was to stop until 11 A.M. The Archbishop and Lord Mayor interceded for them. Their deaths are regarded by the mass of Irish as martyrdoms, and when executions become martyrdoms they cease to act as a deterrent.

"If men are to be shot and hanged in Ireland for being rebels, then the mass of the young men of Ireland stand under potential sentence of death, and we are face to face with what may be a holocaust of executions. It is to be hoped that the Government, even at this late date, will stop to look ahead along the road it is treading and will see the necessity for differentiating between murders and activities which the Irish regard and which the Government itself constantly describes as definite acts of war."

For the diametric opposite of such opinion we may turn to the London *Morning Post,* which, in a general view of the situation, points out that "what is going on now in Ireland is the murder of the Irish *bourgeoisie,* and they are being murdered by order of secret societies which have established a reign of terror" in the country. This Conservative daily adds:

"Take Devlin and T. P. O'Connor: they are Nationalists and respectable members of the *bourgeoisie.* But if they were to go over to Ireland to-day and make any effort to rally moderate opinion against murders and murder gangs their lives would not be worth an hour's purchase. They know this well enough, and are weakly trying to conciliate the murderers by asking questions in the House of Commons.

"We see that Mr. Asquith suggests that the Limerick murders were done by agents of the Crown. That is not only a disgraceful suggestion, but it is a ridiculous suggestion, because it is notorious that the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Limerick were doing all in their power to assist and protect the forces of the Crown by preventing murder and outrage within their sphere of influence.

"Let Mr. Asquith, instead of slandering the forces of the Crown, go over to Ireland and investigate the position for himself, and if he comes back alive he will admit that we are right.

"It is an awful thing that decent, respectable Irishmen are now being murdered by their own criminal classes. The only policy is what we take to be Sir Hamar Greenwood's policy—to wage war with the secret societies and murder gangs until they are destroyed and never even to breathe a word of truce until law and order are once more reestablished in Ireland. . . . .

"The authorities in Ireland had the rebels and murderers fairly cowed when a new lease of life was given them by the hope they derived from certain illusory negotiations then proceeding. Those negotiations were bound, from their very nature, to be fruitless, but fruitless as they were they encouraged the rebels in their false belief that the Government, if they only committed a few more murders and burned a few more houses, would capitulate.

"It is a melancholy thing that our soldiers and police should die because politicians and their newspapers flirt with a proposal they can never seriously entertain."

TO PREVENT TROTZKY "MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA"

THIS TIME it is the republic of that name, in the Caucasus, which is in peril; and not only Georgia, but her sister republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan. As the historic bridge connecting Europe and Asia, and at present a bridge by which Bolshevism is trying to break through to the southward, the Caucasus deserves practical support and aid from the Entente as well as formal recognition, say various English and French observers who point out that nobody better understands the importance of the Caucasus than the German General Staff. In proof of this contention, a London correspondent of the Paris *Temps* asserts that "each time the Entente endeavors to erect a solid rampart in the Caucasus against Soviet penetration, Berlin at once issues orders to Lenine to attack the Caucasian peoples." Thus, in January, 1920, he recalls, the Entente recognized *de facto* the republics of Transcaucasia, without extending any real aid to them. At the same time, it left unnoticed the two republics of Kouban and of North Caucasia, which also formed part of the ancient viceroyalty of the Caucasus. North Caucasia is made up of warlike Circassians, and Kouban's population is mainly of Ukrainian Cossack origin. As the result of the Entente's procedure, Lenine and Trotzky were able to "execute the orders they received from Berlin," and in April, 1920, Azerbaijan was occupied by Bolshevik forces while Armenia was subjected to the same fate in November, 1920. Lately the republic of Georgia was recognized *de jure*, but again no help is forthcoming from the Entente, and so the Bolsheviki immediately attacked the new state because they feared it might be the mainspring of action by the Caucasian peoples, supported by the Entente, to chase the troops of Soviet Russia across the boundaries of the Caucasus. This *Temps* correspondent wonders whether the Entente simply wishes to shut its eyes to facts which the Russian Bolsheviki, and "their masters," the German General Staff, see as plain as day, and he makes a plea for prompt aid to the Georgians. There is no question here of a counter-revolution, but of the struggle of a small nation in defense of its national existence, and whatever aid the Entente may provide, "it can not be objected to by the workers and Socialist parties of Europe because Georgia is a thoroughly democratic country." If the world was horrified at the German assault on Belgium in 1914, it should be duly imprest with the case of the little states of the Caucasus against whom the Germans are using Lenine and Trotzky as agents, and this informant goes on to say that the people of the republic of North Caucasia are coming to Georgia's aid because they understand that it is the last citadel of the Caucasus. In *The Contemporary Review* (London) Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald writes:

"Theoretically, our policy in the Caucasus is plain. We should create a solid block of free and federated states to hold that strategic highway between Europe and Asia, that frontier to Persia, the East, and the Southeast. One thing makes that policy practicable—the existence of Georgia. This is a people of determined nationality, a people that has independence in its blood, that believes in self-help and is not Imperialist, that in modern times will be a bulwark, as it was in olden times, against invasion both from the east and the west, that will be a pillar of strength to both Azerbaijan and Armenia. One hears whisperings of deplorable policies in the Middle East—policies to put Imperial Russia on its feet again, restore to it Azerbaijan and Georgia, and make it suzerain over Armenia—policies which are to hand over Armenia as an economic and political sphere of influence to France. The stupidity of such plans from our point of view (which happens to be the point of view of peace and security) is so apparent that it is hard to believe that our Foreign Office will do anything but block them *sans phrase*.

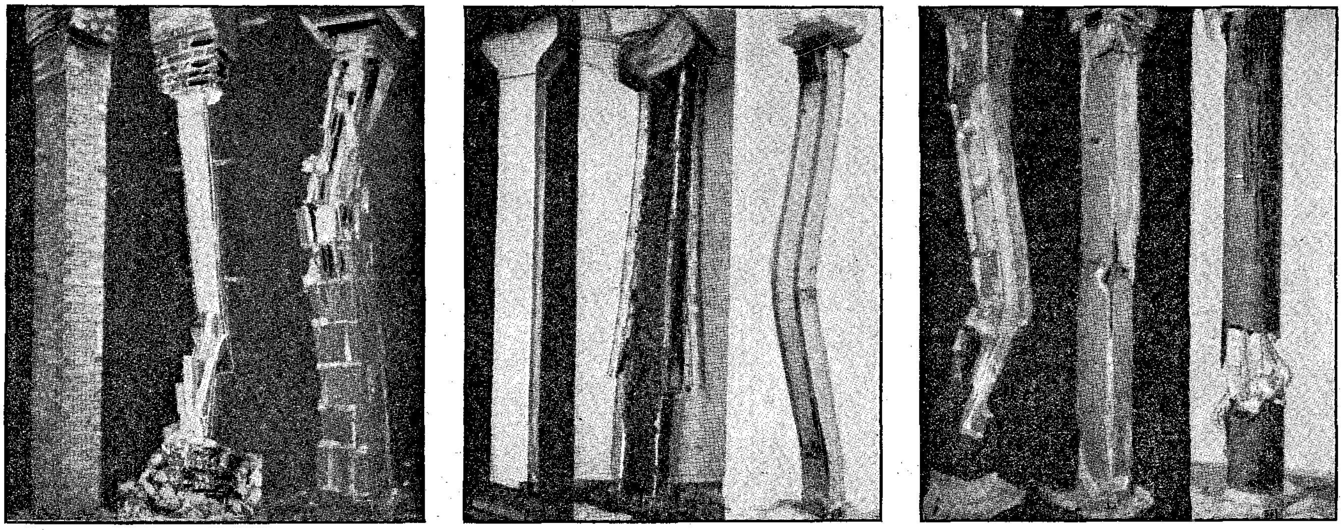
"A Transcaucasian federation of these three states, with Georgia as the pivot, a democratic combination in which Christian and Mohammedan will live in unity, an awakening of the spirit of self-reliance and independence among these people—a spirit that will resent the intrigues of foreign political agents as it will repel armed invasion, this is what British policy should aim at. To that, Georgia is essential, because it alone can carry through such a program. An understanding, complete in its heartiness and single-minded in its spirit and purposes, between Great Britain and Georgia now offers a chance of settling the most dangerous problems of European contact with Western Asia for some generations to come."

Mr. Macdonald points out further that the Georgian Socialist Republic is "a laboratory experiment." Its area is 62,000 square miles, half that of the United Kingdom, but three times that of Holland and six times that of Belgium, and it has about 4,000,000 people, four out of five of whom are peasants. Moreover, we are told that Georgia has few internal complications to vitiate its experiments, and that devotion to the country "animates all classes." Mr. Macdonald remarks also that as the Georgian Government is Socialist, "one naturally inquires what success has met its economic policy." If it be true that Bolshevik Russia, even when all its circumstances are taken into account, points the only way which nations have to gallop to Socialism, "we may admit without discussion that they will not take it unless the despair of ruin drives them on." Georgia is not Bolshevik, but "decidedly anti-Bolshevik," and "no detailed comparison between Georgia and Russia can be made intelligently," nor for the purpose of condemning Russian conditions can Georgian experience be used, says Mr. Macdonald, who adds that "in all internal matters of Socialist reconstruction Georgia is as faithful to Socialism as Russia is."

Georgia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gueguetchkori, is quoted in the Paris *Temps* as saying that the chief problem of Georgia's internal affairs is the financial and economic organization of the country, which is "far from being completed." The natural riches of Georgia in great measure remain undeveloped, he declares, and advises us further that:

"We aim to expand our agricultural capacity along modern technical lines, to develop our silk-worm industry, and to organize our coal, copper, and iron wealth. What is more, we desire to have firm and sound treaties with our neighbors, so that we may be sure of peace along our borders. As a matter of fact, the best interests of Russia and of Turkey dictate to the governments of these countries the value of a policy of peace with regard to Georgia. For Russia, peace with us means that Russia will have our railways and ports open to her commerce. For Turkey, peace and an understanding with Georgia are necessary conditions for the tranquillity of Transcaucasia, where the Mussulman population is mixed with other races."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



GROUP 1—A column of 3¾-inch surface clay brick, before and after test—4-inch semifire clay tile protection. "The value of these tests to the safety of life and property can scarcely be exaggerated."

GROUP 2—Longleaf pine with gypsum wall board protection, before and after test (note cap failure)—I-beam and channel partly protected with trap-concrete.

GROUP 3—A rolled "H" column with a 4-inch granite concrete covering—a plate and channel column with two 2-coat layers of Portland cement plaster on metal lath—round, vertically reenforced, trap-rock concrete.

"FIREPROOF" MATERIALS TESTED IN THE FIERY FURNACE.

PUTTING "FIREPROOF" TO THE PROOF

HOW LONG will a column of given material—steel or brick or reenforced concrete—last in a burning building after it becomes red hot, with the crushing weight of ten or fifteen stories above it? Such a question would seem impossible to answer except by reproducing the actual conditions—putting up a sky-scraper with the specified kind of column and then setting fire to it. And yet tests have now been made in a huge laboratory, built in Chicago for the purpose, with a furnace to furnish the heat and hydraulic rams to simulate the downward pressure of a great structure. During eighteen months columns of all kinds were tested, and architects may now know exactly how each kind will behave under given conditions of heat and superincumbent mass. In an article entitled "Finding Out About Columns," *Safeguarding America Against Fire* (New York), the organ of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, gives the results of these tests, whose value to architects, builders, insurance men, and the general public can scarcely be overestimated. We read:

"The New York Bureau of Buildings conducted several fire tests upon small reenforced concrete columns in connection with floor tests during the years 1903 and 1910. These tests, while useful, failed of their full value because of the impossibility of applying sufficient load to represent working stress conditions on the columns. There was no difficulty in securing proper heat, but adequate loading on columns was impractical.

"At last the solution of the great problem was undertaken by the United States Bureau of Standards, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, working conjointly. Plans were worked out, during a period of years, for a series of tests so complete that questions concerning columns in fire-resistant construction might be finally and authoritatively answered. The Underwriters' Laboratories in Chicago seemed to be the one logical place for such a test, and construction work was there begun, upon a testing furnace of unprecedented magnitude and power, for the purpose. It was arranged to supply the desired heat from multiple gas flames of great intensity and then to add the load by an enormous hydropneumatic ram.

"Simultaneously with the construction and standardization of this apparatus there began the work of collecting and preparing the columns for the test. This lasted from May, 1916, to May, 1917. In June, 1917, the tests themselves began, and they continued for eighteen months, but two years more were required for the study of the mass of the data obtained. Now at last the conclusions can be given to the public, which has an interest in the results hardly second to that of the architects and engineers themselves.

"First and last, 106 tests were made, 91 being fire tests alone and 15 being fire and water tests, and the extreme scientific character of the work and the painstaking attention to detail are amazingly evident on every page.

"A visitor to the tests would have found a massively constructed, tile-lined chamber surmounted by a lofty structure of steel framework, pipes, and cylinders. He would have seen some building column taken from the place of storage and carried by a traveling crane to the interior of the chamber, there to be bolted securely into place, and a multitude of refined heat and deformation apparatus adjusted. Then the opening would have been closed and the gas-burners ignited. After a time the observer at the mica window would have seen the column begin to acquire color and then reach a dull glow from the long-continued intensity of the heat. Meanwhile, the ponderous ram of the press would be exerting the steady pressure of imaginary loaded floors above. Perhaps as he watched the effect he might see cracks open up in the coating and then the slow fall of pieces here and there, exposing the black steel beneath. This steel, in turn, would begin to glow a cherry red and finally to buckle under the tremendous pressure, thus proving its vulnerability.

"The answer in regard to such a column was thereupon plain; it could only be relied upon to support heavy weight in a severe fire for certain definite periods of time, depending upon type of construction and method of protection. No matter what claims might have been previously made in its behalf, the answer of conflagration conditions had been obtained and was now a part of scientific knowledge.

"The results of the tests disclose a wide variation in the length of the fire-resistance period recorded. Unprotected structural steel with a minimum metal thickness of 20/100 of an inch, for example, lasted only ten minutes, and a round cast-iron column, unprotected and unfilled, registered a resistance of only twenty minutes. Filling the interior of such a column with concrete lengthened its resistance to the extent of ten minutes.

"A column of limestone or calcareous gravel concrete reenforced with vertical bars and lateral ties or hooping, on the other hand, showed a fire-resistance of eight hours. A structural steel column, protected by limestone or calcareous gravel concrete, also resisted the flames for eight hours. In this instance the protection was four inches thick and was two inches in the case of the reenforced concrete.

"A structural steel column protected by four inches of traprock concrete stood up for five hours, and several of the others showed a fire-resistance of five hours."

Engineers consider that any column withstanding the fire test for four hours is safe, since it is not likely in actual service that the heat would be prolonged for any such period. There would not be sufficient combustible material at hand. In San Francisco it was noted that buildings were burned out at the rate of about one hour per story. It will surprize many engineers and architects to find that hollow-tile protection for steel columns proved less stable than anticipated, the longest resistance being three hours. Common brick laid flatwise, however, stood up well. To quote further:

"It is believed that the findings of these tests may be applied with confidence to building construction as indicating the types of columns and protections able to resist fires of the duration noted, providing that reasonable care is taken to identify the materials used and to secure the proper grade of workmanship.

"In commenting upon the tests the report says: 'The fire-resistance afforded by columns is based on the time to failure rather than the useful limit, because the former is definitely determined by the test procedure, It is deemed, however, that with the interpretation of test results given, the protection given by the columns and coverings will generally be sufficient to prevent permanent damage of such extent as to require repair or replacement after fire-exposure corresponding in duration to the pertaining resistance periods.'

"An appraisal of the value of these tests to the safety of life and property generally can scarcely be exaggerated, the scientific data secured substituting the absolute for the approximate, and thus eliminating all guesswork in making plans."

THE JOB HOOVER LEFT

WHEN MR. HOOVER accepted a cabinet office, he had to leave a piece of work that was almost as important—an engineering investigation of waste in industry. Says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

"According to a statement issued by the American Engineering Council the offer of a Cabinet post to Herbert Hoover found the former Food Administrator deep in the details of a plan to promote economic, social, and political betterment within his own profession. Following his speech at Syracuse, in which he outlined the purpose of the American Engineering Council, of which he is president, to conduct a national assay of waste, a complete organization, known as the Committee on the Elimination of Waste in Industry, was set up, and it was announced that results of the preliminary survey started by Mr. Hoover were already beginning to come in to the headquarters of the council. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Hoover, it was said, permanent organization of the council has been effected, and work begun in many directions. In cooperation with L. W. Wallace, J. Parke Channing, and other prominent engineers, Mr. Hoover is now directing a preliminary survey of industries east and west to ascertain at first hand facts upon which the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry can act.

"This survey is being conducted by a special staff of trained field-workers, principally in New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, and is designed to furnish results which shall be the working basis of the most exhaustive investigation into the causes of labor unrest and industrial defects ever made in the United States. As one of the investigators said: 'We shall find out why 3,000,000 idle men are walking the streets. If Mr. Hoover can be of greater service in the Cabinet, then that is the place for him. It is doubtful, however, whether he can find a job much bigger than the one he has tackled as an engineer. His associates on the American Engineering Council regard his work as president of that body as even more important in its potentialities than was his work as Food Administrator. Under Mr. Hoover the engineer is becoming an enormously powerful force for constructive and disinterested public service. Mr. Hoover's labors in this field have only just begun, and it is the hope of the entire engineering profession, now auspiciously launched for the good of the nation, that they will bear the fruit which present progress promises.' The American Engineering Council's activities are closely linked in character and purpose with the type of work Mr. Hoover would be called on to perform as Secretary of Commerce."

THE PERILS OF FATNESS

DO YOU WEIGH MORE than you did at thirty? Then you are too fat, says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association.* That is "the period of full maturity," and the proportions that are normal then should be maintained through life. Life-insurance experts now shake their heads at excess of fat, and consider that it renders the possessor liable to all sorts of ills. Diabetes is one of the chief of these, we are told by the paper above named. What is called "conjugal diabetes," where husband and wife come down with the malady together, is no mystery, according to this view, since the victims have been sharing the same dinners and presumably have both overeaten. Physicians have long noted the liability of the well-to-do to this disease; and the reason is now obvious. Says the editor:

"The increment of body weight which is so commonly observed, particularly among the well-to-do classes, toward middle life is often looked on as a natural or physiologic gain which is to be expected after the age of forty. As a rule it causes little concern to those who are thus adding to their size, unless the gains are of sufficient magnitude to produce discomfort in certain types of activity or to occasion disfigurement from the standpoint of prevailing views on the human physique.

"Nevertheless, the life-insurance companies have long insisted, on the basis of the elaborate statistical data which they have collected, that overweight is a physiologic liability rather than an asset. Actuarial experience shows that an increase in weight as age advances is not a sign of ideal conditions for health and efficiency. It is, in fact, deduced that the admitted handicap of gain in weight with advancing years should be combated. We should endeavor, a recent writer states, to keep our weight at approximately the average weight for the age of thirty, the period of full maturity, as experience shows that those so proportioned exhibit the most favorable mortality.

"What are the burdens of obesity and why does it shorten life? Various answers, mostly indefinite in character, may be forthcoming in reply to this question. Tissue fat must be carried about like any other incubus. We are reminded that overweight puts a 'strain on the heart and on the joints,' and that it 'pushes up the diaphragm and cramps the lungs.' A gaining adult who is already overweight may find his physical activities restrained and bodily exertion made labored. Accordingly, with an unchanged food intake the surplus of unused energy accumulates and a vicious cycle is presently established. The obese person inevitably limits his exercise; he grows heavier from the unused reserves, and his activity thereupon becomes even more restrained and limited. Overfeeding, obesity, and lack of exercise interplay until 'big' becomes 'bigger.'

"Joslin has uttered a more specific incrimination against overweight as a menace to well-being. In a well-directed argument based on elaborate statistical material, he has reached the conclusion that diabetes is largely a penalty of obesity, and the greater the obesity, the more likely is nature to enforce it. There is a wide-spread tendency on the part of many clinicians to explain—perhaps one should say to excuse—obesity as the result of constitutional causes independent of mere overeating in ultimate analysis. Undoubtedly, there are such instances. Granted there is one person in a thousand, Joslin writes, who has some such inherent peculiarity which has led to obesity, there are 999 for whom being fat implies too much food or too little exercise or both combined.

"It will not be denied that other predisposing factors may play a part in the genesis of diabetes. Joslin's thesis helps, however, to explain its incidence in many recognized ways. Conjugal diabetes becomes an instance of simultaneous 'exposure to good food'; the comparative frequency of diabetes among the well-to-do classes is readily understood in the light of their liberality of diet; diabetes as a sequel to infectious diseases may be an expression of the overfeeding of convalescence."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
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SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF

HOW THE LIVES of nearly 2,000 Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia were saved by officers and men of the 27th United States Infantry is told in a letter written by the Austrian colonel and quoted from *The Times* (New York) by *American Medicine*. The editor of the latter paper says truly that if there is an American who can read the letter without feeling a glow of pride, there is something wrong with his mental make-up.

It seems, the editor goes on, that influenza had broken out in this camp. The Russian authorities could not—or would not—cope with the situation, and the victims were dying like flies. Through some God-given stroke of fortune, this camp was turned over to a group of American army officers and their men on October 8, 1918—and straightway things began to happen. The story of what followed is one of the finest records in the history of American service in the Great War. The following letter was written to Colonel Morrow by Lieutenant-Colonel Reder, of the regiment succored by the Americans:

"At the beginning of October, 1918, influenza broke out in our camp. The physical condition of the prisoners was at that time so reduced, in consequence of the wretched accommodations and the miserable and insufficient food provided by Russian authorities, that the disease spread with frightful rapidity. Hardly anybody was spared, and there were soon 1,800 serious cases. The men who were not dangerously ill had to nurse their bedridden comrades. No medicines were available, the shortage of food was more and more terrible, and we were all convinced our camp would soon be one vast cemetery without a living soul to tell the sad tale.

"At this horrible pass, when we were all a prey to despair, Colonel Morrow and Company E of the 27th Foot Regiment, under the command of Captain Larkins, arrived and took charge of our camp. This happened on October 8, 1918. The Americans brought provisions for a month and soon effected a complete change in the conditions of our camp.

"Through the energy, untiring activity, kind heart, and clear insight of Captain Dr. Burdett our miserable hospital was soon transformed into a model establishment. Under the new régime the epidemic was soon quelled and our death-rate, which had been appalling, sank to a minimum.

"After having thus saved the lives of the prisoners, the noble, generous, and wise American commander, Colonel Morrow, set about making these lives worth living. Workshops of all sorts were arranged, schools founded, a library, a theater, baths, a coffee-house, were built and grounds for every kind of sports were laid out. Funds were provided by the Americans. The prisoners were happy to do the work. If I tried to describe all that was accomplished in our camp under American protection I should have to write a book. At some future period I may be induced to do so, and every page of the as yet unwritten book will be bright with deeds of American kindness and good sense, glowing with the warmth of our gratitude.

"Here I only wish to quote the words spoken to me at parting by a foreign visitor, after having looked over our camp: 'I have seen camps of war-prisoners all over the world,' he said, 'but not one so beautiful, so well organized, conducted, and provided for.'

"After all those weary years we felt raised to the dignity of manhood again, and we began to love the life to which we had been restored. And, now we have returned to our dear ones at home, we should like all the world to know that we owe our lives, our health and happiness, our power for good in this world, to the noble American officers of the 27th Foot Regiment, to the great American nation.

(Signed) "FERDINAND REDER,
"Lieutenant-Colonel."

This, the editor of *American Medicine* says, in conclusion, is a tale of humane treatment to a defeated foe that will live for many a day. A nation, whose soldiers can thus show such commiseration and kindness to its prisoners of war may hold its head high among the civilized people of the world.

MOVING GRAIN BY SUCTION

TIME AND MONEY are saved by the latest type of pneumatic elevator systems, in which granular substances such as grain or sugar are blown or sucked with currents of air through tubes, sometimes for considerable distances, as in loading or unloading vessels. Some of the advantages are that no "trimming" is necessary, the pneumatic method is healthier for the workmen, and floating dust is eliminated. It is found that if the temperature of the grain has risen during the sea voyage, the effect is to improve its condition and so add to its marketable value. A destructive effect has been noted on such pests as weevils and mites, and the ravages of these pests are abated by the air treatment. In *The Compressed Air Magazine* (Easton, Pa.) Roland H. Briggs describes in detail the operation of this device. He asserts at the outset that no system of unloading and conveying grain can successfully compete under ordinary conditions with the pneumatic method and in general the more difficult the problem becomes, the greater is the success of the pneumatic equipment compared with other systems. He goes on:

UNLOADING A SMALL BOAT BY SUCTION.

"There are two main reasons for the success of the method, the simplicity and the portability of the plant used. In the majority of cases use is made of a vacuum instead of increased pressure, the general rule being that where the grain is to be conveyed from a number of external sources to a central point the suction system is used, with a vacuum of about one-third of an atmosphere, but that where the grain is to be delivered from a central store in various external directions blowing is resorted to.

"It will be understood that the general features of the equipment are identical in both cases, and consequently in this article it will be sufficient to describe the suction plants only. Further, altho only grain will be mentioned as the material conveyed, with suitable modifications, the plant may be used for malt, sugar, salt, charcoal, chaff, chemical manures, cement, and any other similar granular substance.

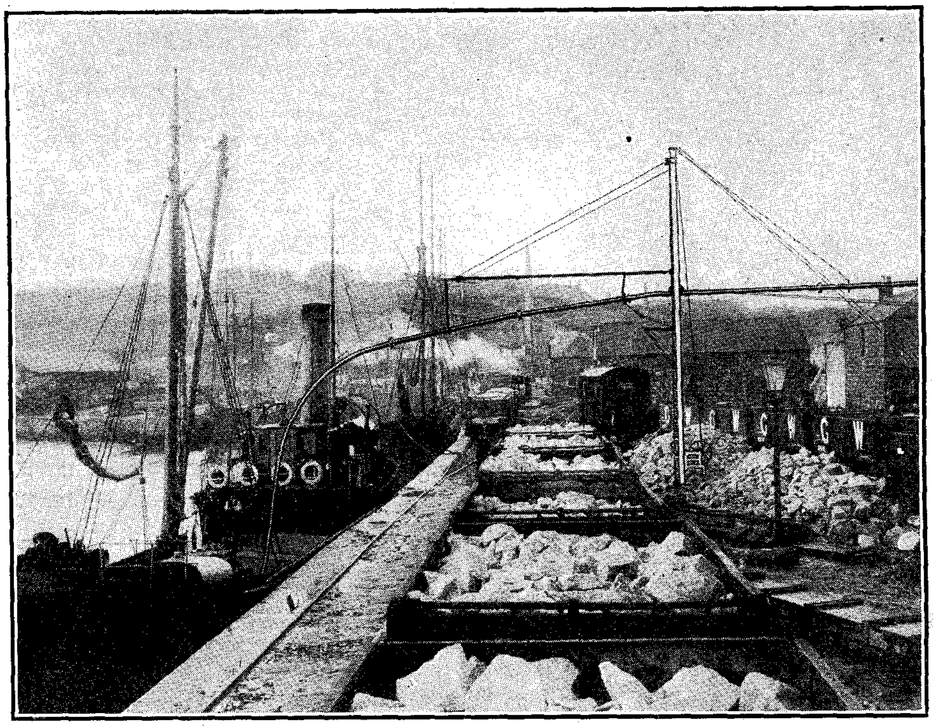
"One of the most usual duties to which the pneumatic conveyer is put is in unloading grain from a ship to a number of barges, or from a ship or barge to the top floor of a mill or brewery. It is easy to carry a pipe-line over a river, railway-line, street, or intervening row of warehouses, and the flexible connections at both the suction and delivery ends of the pipe-line give the apparatus a considerable radius of operation.

"At the dock end of the line the flexible connections allow the operator to empty the grain from any part of the ship, so that trimming is eliminated, at any state of the tide and in any weather with equal convenience. At the delivery end the grain can be delivered at the exact point in the granary or mill at which it is required, or evenly distributed over the whole floor.

"The grain is drawn in by the air rushing into the pipe to fill the part vacuum, and is carried by the air through the pipe to the point of discharge. Here it reaches a receiver and discharger which separates the grain from the air-current. The grain is delivered below the receiver, and the air is exhausted from the discharger by another pipe. It is usually necessary to purify the air to eliminate sand, husks, and dust, and other foreign bodies, which would otherwise tend to affect adversely the piston and cylinder of the air-pump. The purification is carried out either by means of a separator cyclone fitted inside the receiving vessel, or in smaller plants the air and dust pass into a tubular air-filter, where the impurities are retained and periodically removed.

"More than one pipe-line may be used, so that several buildings are connected to the discharger, and from these main pipe-lines branch lines may run, so that a wide area is covered.

"Many different models of these pneumatic grain-conveying plants are made to meet varying conditions. Floating plants are constructed for unloading oceangoing steamers into barges in port. The type in largest demand is the stationary plant for delivering water-borne grain to the upper floor of a mill or brewery. A mobile unit, constructed for the Government during the war, was designed to unload thirty tons of grain per hour from the hold of a ship and to deliver this amount to railway-trucks standing 100 feet away. The special feature of this plant is that it can be sent by rail to any port where a grain ship is due to call, and the erection of stationary plants at each port is thus rendered unnecessary."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Compressed Air Magazine," New York.

WHERE THE SUCTION METHOD OF GRAIN-HANDLING IS MOST USEFUL.

"It is easy to carry a pipe-line over a river, railway-line, street, or intervening row of warehouses."

MEASURING THE EMOTIONS

THIS SUBJECT, which has been brought to the attention of the reading public of late not only through the press but in various detective stories, was comprehensively treated recently in a lecture at the Royal Institution in London by Dr. A. D. Waller, director of the University of London's physiological laboratory. Physiologically all emotions, Dr. Waller pointed out, as reported in *The British Medical Journal* (London), are exprest as outbursts from the central nervous system through nerves to muscles and glands. The manifestations in general are due to intensified activity at the outer nerve terminal, such as a blush, pallor, a rush of tears, or a dilated pupil. He continued:

"The physical sign of emotion known as the psychogalvanic reflex, affords the most convenient gage of human temperament, since it declares how much a given subject is moved by his thoughts and feelings. The emotive response is in the main a phenomenon observed in the palm, tho it occurs also in the sole.

"If the hand and the forearm of an ordinary individual are connected with each of two galvanometers, the reaction of the arm is steady, while that of the hand is irregular. To a sudden pin-prick, threatened or real, it gives a smart and obvious response. The magnitude of the response in either case varies with different people; in those who might be called 'positives' little or no disturbance is caused by the threat, but in those termed 'imaginatives' or 'sensitives' a large response occurs to the threat, larger, it might be, than to the real pin-prick. The 'imaginatives' may be further distinguished into different classes; high in the scale are persons who can at will either keep quiet, or think thoughts, or see imaginary visions, or hear imaginary words.

"To watch the galvanometric signs of these subjective phenomena is very interesting both to the onlooker and to the subject, especially the latter, to whom to sit quietly watching himself think becomes an absorbing pastime. The emotive response varies in different individuals and in the same individual with different states of mind and body. The distribution of the response over the body is especially interesting. In normal persons it is confined to the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, but in 'sensitives' it extends up the limbs.

"The few spiritualistic mediums Dr. Waller has been able to examine have, with one exception, given the reaction proper to 'sensitives.' Diurnal variations of the reaction occur, the responses being best about the middle of the day, when physiological activity is high.

"The question has been asked whether pleasant and painful sensations produced similar or opposed galvanometric deflections. The emotive response is a sharp movement and occurs always in one direction—decreased resistance—that is to say, increased permeability. Increased resistance is never observed, but only sometimes diminished permeability.

"Dr. Waller went on to make a further classification of individuals into (1) 'sensitives' or 'imaginatives'; (2) 'normal,' including the majority of men and women; (3) 'insensitives,' in whom were included hysterical subjects; and (4) certain other cases that might be called 'supersensitives'; some shell-shock cases were included in both the third and fourth categories."

WIRES AS WEATHER-PROPHETS—To ears trained to distinguish differences in pitch, telegraph-wires are said to constitute excellent weather-prophets. A station-master was recently quoted in *Über Land und Meer* as making the following statements drawn from experience. Our quotations are from a translation in *The Scientific American* (New York):

"Predictions as to the state of the weather can be made twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance by a proper appreciation of the pitch, strength, and quality of the tones produced by the wires. In particular, rain, snow, and storms can be foretold with considerable certainty. In winter the tones are considerably higher than in the summer, since the tension is increased by the cold. High, shrill notes precede heavy but brief falls of rain or snow, while deep, humming tones indicate rainfalls which are both brief and light. Buzzing tones indicate a change in the weather; indefinite soft, humming tones of medium strength indicate a longer continuance of damp weather. It is naturally difficult to describe the tones with precision in mere words. They must be heard repeatedly in order that the mind may form consciously or subconsciously an idea of the weather-condition to which they correspond. At any rate, the station-master's prediction of a heavy storm upon the day following the interview proved entirely true."

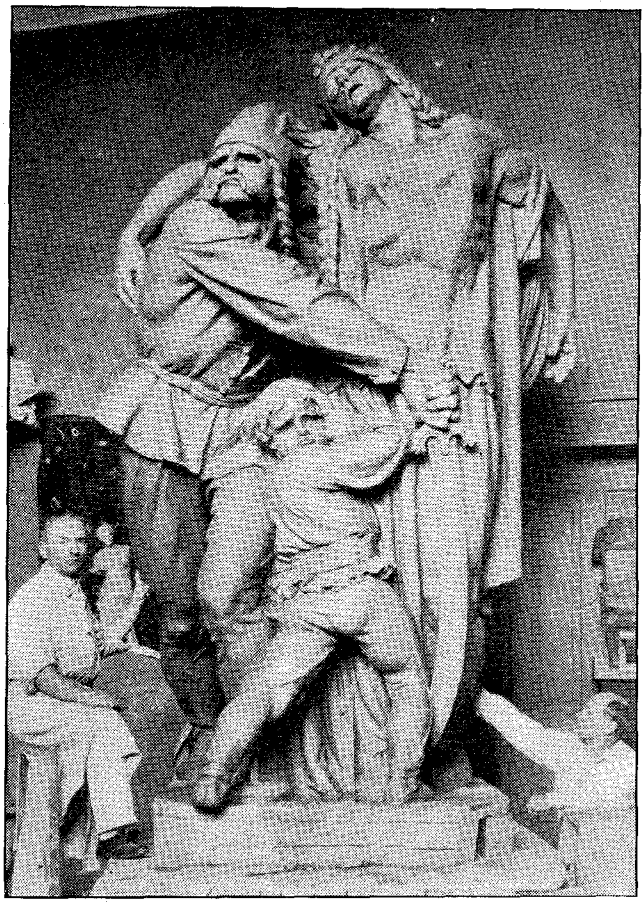
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 71

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HUNGARIAN REVENGE IN SCULPTURE

TO "START IT OVER AGAIN" as soon as the chance presents itself is the boast or the threat of Hungary, as exprest in sculptured groups in Liberty Square, Budapest. The suave and gracious figures that adorn the Place de la Concorde, representing the French provinces, are here suggested only in caricature by the aggressive representations of the four regions ceded to Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Austria, respectively. They are described in the Budapest newspapers, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, as the work of Hungary's foremost sculptors. The same ones who engineered the attack on Serbia in 1914 are thus exhibiting their "chauvinistic megalomania," and are further said to be "alone among the defeated nations" who "openly brag about their fixt determination not to submit to the will of the victorious Allies." The names given to the groups in question are the inoffensive ones covering the four points of the compass. Thus:



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HUNGARY SUPPORTED BY A SLOVAK WARRIOR.

Sigmund Strobl's group, "The North," now set up in Liberty Square, Budapest, is a reminder to Hungary that she must redeem the territory ceded to Czecho-Slovakia in the Treaty of Neuilly.

"'The North,' taken by Czecho-Slovakia, shows the figure of a fainting woman, representing Hungary, being supported by a Slovak warrior and his little son. The Magyar *revanche* party claims that the Slovaks who inhabit the northern region do not acquiesce in Czech rule and wish to be reannexed to Hungary. A number of Slovak politicians have been recruited by the Magyar Government to conduct this well-financed anti-Czech propaganda, which, however, has no root among the Slovak population itself. The warrior in the monument is meant to represent one of the Slovak soldiers of Prince Francis Rakoczy, who, in the first decade of the eighteenth century, rebelled against the Emperor Leopold and concluded an alliance with Louis XIV. of France. There is a little hitch in the symbolism, however, for Rakoczy really was a champion of freedom against Imperial oppression and was beloved by the common people, whereas, in the last fifty years the Magyar Government was genuinely and deservedly hated by the Slovaks for its oppressive and Magyarizing rule.

"'The South' is represented by a giant Magyar peasant, with drawn sword, shielding a German woman. This is intended to express the joint protest of the Magyar and German population of southern Hungary against Jugo-Slav rule. The sheaf at the feet of the Magyar reminds of the fact that Hungary's richest wheat-growing area, the south, has been torn off the country's body. 'The East,' representing Transylvania, shows the figure of Arpad, the Magyar chieftain who, according to the legend, one thousand years ago led the Magyar tribes across the Carpathians into the Danubian plain. Arpad, wearing chain mail and a spiked helmet with an eagle's wing, supports a fainting male figure. This statue signifies a protest against Roumanian rule in Transylvania.

"Another helmeted Magyar warrior, carrying a tremendous sword, signifies the West, ceded to Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. The Magyar leans defiantly on the defeated figure representing these two states and apparently caught in the act of carrying away the Hungarian crown. This hints at the city of Pressburg, now incorporated in Czecho-Slovakia, which has for a period served as the coronation city of the Hungarian realm."

The resemblance of these statues in spirit and conception to the Prussian decorations of the Sieges Allee is not lost on the *Becsi Magyar Ujsag* (Vienna Hungarian Gazette), described as "a daily newspaper conducted in Vienna by *bourgeois* Liberal refugees, who fled there from the bloody persecution of the Horthy Government." In referring to the statue symbolizing the "West" the paper says:

"'The grim-faced Magyar warrior in this group carries a naked sword. After midnight, when Liberty Square is totally deserted, he probably administers with it a stab or two into the poor dying Austrian, and then robs him of his last crown.'

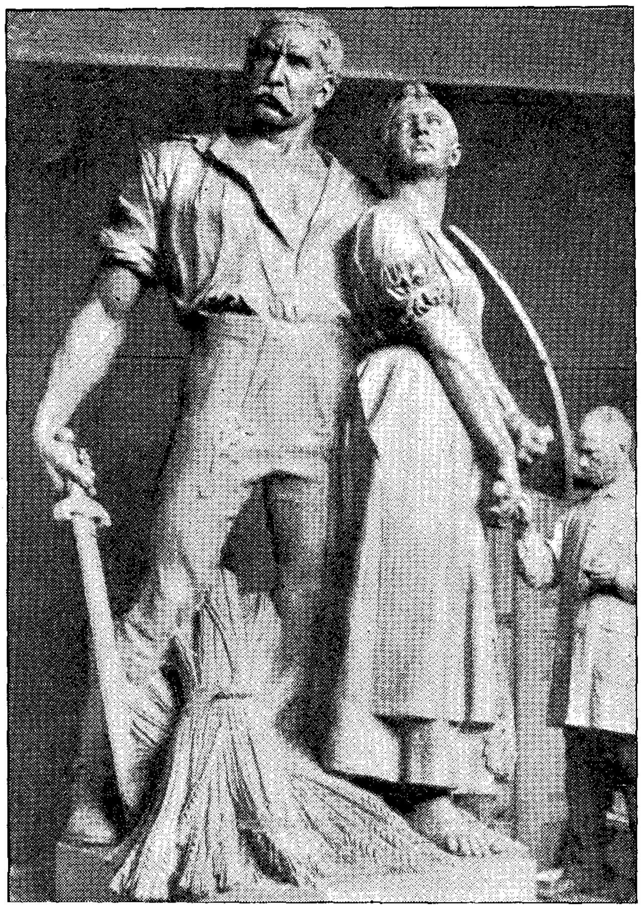
"This is an allusion to the well-known fact that in the streets of Budapest passers-by are held up and robbed at night by armed officers of the Horthy Army. The paper then continues:

"'Best of the four statues is the one called "The South." It shows a muscular workingman, in his right-hand a sword, in his left a shield. His face expresses perplexity and wonderment—why on earth is he made to carry these unaccustomed implements? Most likely the sculptor did not originally equip him at all with sword and shield; it was the terror detachments of the army that compelled the artist to supply the poor, honest laborer with their own murderous instruments. Next to the workman stands a sensible-looking peasant woman holding a sickle. It is just possible that the grim determination on the faces of the two Southerners signifies that they are resolved to repel an invasion of the Horthy bandits with force of arms if necessary.'

"This again alludes to the attitude of the inhabitants of the south Hungarian city of Pecs (*Fünfkirchen*). This town was occupied in 1918 by the Serbians. The Treaty of Trianon has ordered its return to Hungary, but the population, altho purely Magyar, asked the Serbian Government not to withdraw the army of occupation, as they prefer remaining under the democratic Jugo-Slav rule to being delivered to the tender mercies of Horthy's terrorists."

The rulers of Hungary, headed by Admiral Horthy as Regent, assert publicly that they signed the peace treaty under duress, and claim that obligations imposed by force are neither legally nor morally binding. They are also said to be spending millions to spread the doctrine of "Hungarian irridentism" in what they also look upon as the "lost provinces." The unveiling of the statues amid great pomp and circumstance was accepted as an open manifestation of this Magyar irredentism. But the Western Allies hardly realize the importance of the step which *The Tribune* proceeds to emphasize:

> "To bring home to the American reader the real purport of this demonstration, let us assume that four statues, representing Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, West Prussia, and the overseas colonies, would be unveiled at Berlin under the auspices of the German Government. An act of this order would be regarded everywhere as a gross breach of faith and a menace of European tranquillity. But the intricacies of the Hungarian situation are still insufficiently understood and appreciated both in western Europe and in the United States, so the Hungarian Government, as the phrase goes, 'gets away with it'—at least, it hopes so. Public opinion in Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia—the countries more immediately concerned—know better, and the developments at Budapest are commented upon with great anxiety."



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ROUMANIA'S WARNING.

These Hungarian peasants, represented in Stephen Srentgyargyi's group called "The South," are the unwilling subjects of a new country.

MISTREATING OUR ARTISTS—Mr. Roosevelt's "Americanism" penetrated into many byways; and the same assurance always came to his aid whether he talked of politics, cowboys, or art. Arnold Genthe tells us in the March *International Studio* that Mr. Roosevelt objected to American artists spending their time in France painting French subjects. "Why don't they go out and paint Michigan lumberjacks?" The answer, which we read in the New York *Tribune*, is that "the public attitude toward artists is not helpful in this country," in spite of which fact a good many "American" subjects manage to get painted. But here's the rub:

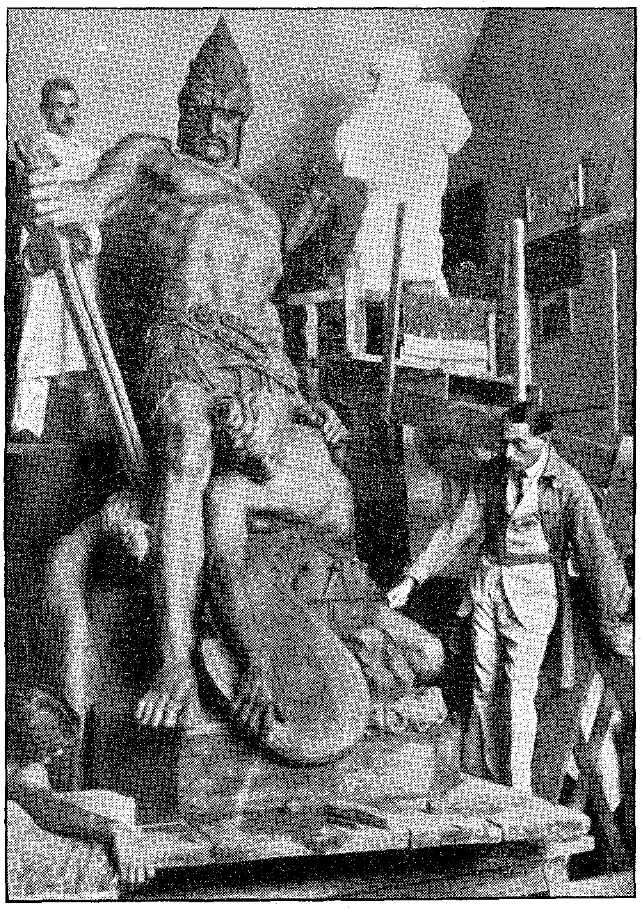
> "The curious surround a painter who sets up an easel out-of-doors in America, thus shaking the mental ease of the artist, while in the gardens of the Tuileries or the Luxembourg at Paris five, ten, twenty artists may work without molestation by fidgety or jocose onlookers. Whether in Paris, Dieppe, or Dijon, the artist is wholesomely taken as a matter of course. . . . . . .
>
> "If we are to keep our artists home, to saturate them in American atmosphere, first we must make that atmosphere tonic. It is not enough to have as good subject material here as abroad. Inner psychological factors count for much. Nevertheless, there is one great objection to art education abroad. Art, tho universal, translates the individuality of the artist. When a young man or woman goes abroad in formative years there is likely to be an education away from the old life, and the new life speaks through him, as it were, with an accent."

A MEDICINE FOR NEW PLAYS

A SENSE OF THE PAST seems to be one of the weakest of our possessions. Our little theaters, impressive as they seem to Mr. Archer, never take a look backward over a tract greater than is spanned by one generation. They are all for the new, leaving the dead past to bury its dead. London has a Phœnix Society which, as its name implies, makes the past glow with life in the revival of old plays. It has recently gone as far back as Ben Jonson's "Volpone, the Fox," with results that lead the critic of *The New Statesman* (London), Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, to say that the society deserves to be "backed enthusiastically." For the reason not only that "their revivals give intense pleasure, but the old plays they perform are precisely the right creative stimulant for contemporary and future dramatists." His complaint is that modern plays, being mainly realistic in character, have become deadly monotonous. "Realism has proved an Aaron's rod, which, having turned into a live serpent, has eaten up all the other serpents." In fact:

> "We have tied ourselves up with conventions only proper to one kind of play, and of that kind of play playgoers are getting heartily sick. What these old plays show us is, first, that the technique of the modern drama is absurdly narrow, that the tabu upon the aside, the soliloquy, the short drop-curtain scene is blighting, that these are not only legitimate but fine conventions, and that photographic similitude to life in a play may be utterly unimportant compared with loyalty to its essence. Once realism was stimulating; now it is a drug in the market. Shake ourselves free, not necessarily of it—I pray we may always have some good realistic plays—but free of the dogmatism which has sprung out of it, and we shall cheapen production, improve acting, and get on to something new.
>
> "But these old plays teach a still more important lesson that, after all, what counts in drama is dialog. What has sickened people with contemporary drama is not that our plays deal with men and women of to-day and their predicaments in a straightforward recognizable way, but that the modern dramatist, under the excuse of giving his characters only the words which they were in actual life most likely to speak, has let down dialog to a flatness and ineptitude which it has never touched before. Pick up an average, good modern play—it is full of lines like 'Let me make you a piece of toast.' Not long ago in these columns attention was drawn to the defects of long-winded naturalistic methods in fiction. Its practitioners pretend to make it a matter of conscience to put down all the facts; artistic principle is made an excuse for prolixity and slovenliness. The same is true of modern dialog on the stage. Instead of attempting to express in words the fantastic genius of man's love for woman in a love scene, the naturalistic dramatist will merely order his hero and heroine to fall into each other's arms exclaiming, 'Mildred!' 'Harry!' When the play is printed, dots, of course, are put after the names to show us that these simple exclamations were charged with unspeakable passion. I am not exaggerating.

As early as 1913 Mr. Palmer, that excellent critic, drew attention to the scene in Mr. Galsworthy's 'Eldest Son,' in which the hero, *Bill*, learns from the heroine, *Freda*, that she is about to have a child, and *Bill* makes the three following speeches: (1) 'Freda!' (2) 'Good God!' (3) 'By Jove!' Mr. Shaw alone of our leading dramatists has been all these years a bright exception. He writes sounder and more vigorous prose than almost any one alive, and he takes care that his characters shall express themselves as well as he does. The words he puts into their mouths were never the words they were most likely to speak at that moment, but the most pointed they could conceivably utter—a more difficult thing to do, yet the one thing worth doing. His dramatic dialogs, which critics refused to call plays, were pertinent reminders, at any rate, that, after all, words are of the very stuff of drama. A realist in thought, he has never been a slave to the pedantry of realistic technique. In the old plays which the Phœnix Society revives this reminder strikes us still more vividly. As contributions to thought and stimulants to feeling they are often of negligible importance; but we came away from those performances longing to write a play, an impulse which only usually visits us after a long abstention from theater-going. Why? Because we have been fired by an example of the glorious art of expression—felt what it can do, even when what is exprest is neither particularly new nor particularly true."



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LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN,

Symbolized in this group by Franz Sidle, called "The West," referring to territory ceded to Czecho-Slovakia and Austria.

Of course Ben Jonson belongs to us also as well as to England. We have, moreover, a drama of our own which languishes in the dust of ages. The revival of Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion" by the Drama League a few years ago is about the only effort we know of to reinfuse life into our distant theatrical past. Perhaps some experiments would prove as fruitful as Mr. MacCarthy hopes to realize in the work of the Phœnix:

"These performances of the Phœnix Society have a peculiar value to us at the present moment, when the language of our stage is drab, shuffling, and skimpy, when there is no joy, no exhilaration, hardly even colloquial hard-hitting in it. The cinema can do everything but make its figures talk; it is a dangerous rival to the theater, as managers and dramatists know. Let dramatists see to it, then, that they make it worth our while to listen to their characters."

AN AMERICO-JAPANESE POET

AMERICANS HAVE PLAYED and performed before potentates before this, and have carried off their flattering rewards as the most prized possession of a true democrat; but what American, man or woman, ever thought to enter the arcana of Imperial poets of Japan? Such an honor falls to Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of the United States military attaché at Tokyo, who is described by Marian Storm in the New York *Evening Post* as the "first foreigner to compose original verse in Japanese." Whether this is true or not she has no non-Japanese to share the recent honor bestowed on the ten best of the competitors in the Imperial poem contest. Seventeen thousand poems were submitted to the Bureau of Readers and Judges who were to pass on the Kumoi no Kaoji (In a thoroughfare of clouds). All the poems were required to begin: "*O Uta Hajime*," which means, "In the dawn of the New Year." The subject fixt by the Emperor for this year was, "Before the Shrine of Ise at Dawn." We read:

"Translations are never very satisfactory, but this version of Mrs. Burnett's contribution to Japanese literature has been made by a Tokyo newspaper:

BEFORE THE SHRINE OF ISE AT DAWN

In the dawn of the New Year
Before the ancient portals of
Eternal Truth
Behold! In changeless majesty,
The Light of God.

"The technical feat, of course, consisted in conforming to all the ancient rules laid down by his Majesty's examiners. Mrs. Burnett did not miss a single specification. She now takes her place in the foremost rank of Japanese poets.

"Mrs. Burnett's contribution was submitted anonymously and was judged from a purely literary point of view. She took her chance along with the thousands of other native competitors. Her poem was read before the Imperial family in Phœnix Hall, at the palace.

"Imperial poems came into existence as a court function in Japan in the ninth century, and the occasion has not lost a whit of its formality since that far time. Viscount Kaneko, Privy Councillor to the Imperial household, explains the manner of presentation of the poems: 'Every year, in December, the Imperial household announces the title for the compositions which are to be submitted in the contest to the Imperial Bureau of Poems. The reading always takes place early in the year. Every subject of the Empire is eligible in the competition.

"'Probably 17,000 on this occasion were received and read by the staff of examiners attached to the Bureau of Imperial Poems. But of all these only ten are selected yearly to be read to the Imperial family.

"'First of all, poems by their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, are read, followed by the compositions of the Imperial family, and then come the verses chosen by the examiners.'"

Mrs. Burnett's verses were of perfect technique and character, which is regarded "most remarkable, for writing verse in Japanese characters is a very difficult accomplishment."

"In fact, her poem attracted so much attention that it was sent to the Imperial household, who thought it so fine that it was submitted anonymously to the Imperial Investigation Committee attached to the Imperial Bureau of Poems. They pronounced it perfect in diction and calligraphy. The poem could not be gazetted, so it was sent to their Imperial Majesties at Hayama.

"Japanese literary authorities regard Mrs. Burnett's genius for interpretation as rather startling. She is the first foreign woman ever recognized in Japan as a poet in the Japanese language.

"Mrs. Burnett has long been a brilliant student of Japanese. The vernacular papers have published with favorable comment verse which she has written on ceremonial occasions, but this victory marks the first Imperial recognition accorded her.

Her earlier compositions, written during a former residence of three years in Japan, dating from 1911, were set down in the simpler Romaji, but now she writes wholly in correct Japanese characters."

NOVELTIES IN SHAKESPEARE

"MACBETH" HAS FOLDED up his screens and gone to the lumber-room. So ends what a few were willing to concede "an interesting experiment," but what most of the critics found a fit subject for a sort of moral indignation. It was described in these pages two weeks ago. Mr. Broun, of the New York *Tribune*, recently retorted on the aggrieved author of a condemned play that, "after all, the critic doesn't even pretend to say whether or not a play is good or bad. There are no scales for examination. He simply hazards his opinion." Does the author or producer of a frustrated play see merely this meekness in the criticism that kills? For those who may still believe in "experiments" even in the theater, we cite a case from Germany—of all places. Here, we are told, "they are all the time working out new methods of interpreting" Shakespeare. We have this at least on the authority of Mr. M. Philips Price, of the London *Daily Herald*. He describes the attempts of Dr. Jessner at the Staats-Schauspielhaus in Berlin to produce "Richard III." "in the style of the old English play at the Globe Theater in London, but with the addition of modern technique." Thus:

"I do not know if Dr. Jessner chose 'Richard III.' because of its appropriateness in these times. In any case, his choice was happy.

"Autocracy was approaching its 'Götterdämmerung.' Richard III., the last of one line of that breed, ruthlessly swallowed up all who lay in his path, till he was himself swallowed. Here are the brutality and unscrupulousness which characterize all transition periods of society—the period of the decline of the Plantagenets as of modern capitalism.

"The effects produced by Jessner were striking—at times powerful, but at times also bordering on the comic. He makes a gray wall running across the stage do for scenery. All the episodes in the play take place round this wall. The old *Queen Margaret*, with disheveled hair and bloodshot eyes, wanders among dukes and duchesses drest in cloaks of single color and assembled—before the wall. *Clarence* cowers in his dream, and is murdered by *Richard's* hirelings in a niche—in the wall. *Richard*, unctuous hypocrite, prays that he may be fit to receive the crown, and kneels between two standing bishops—on the wall. *Hastings* marches to his death between two soldiers, whose shining armor is silhouetted against the deep blue heaven—above the wall.

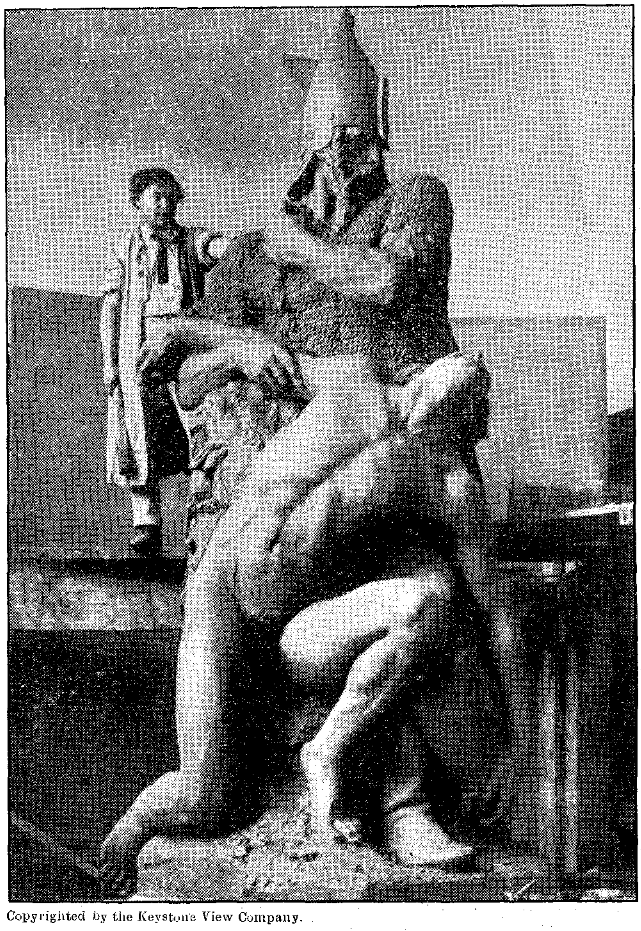
"Elementary staging presupposes also elementary color, but the effect is none the less striking. Red *Richard* takes the red crown standing on the top of a red staircase and, looking down on an avenue of kneeling courtiers, clothed in red. Only the sky above is blue, contrasting with the bloody sea through which the tyrant has swum to power.

"In the finale alone is the effect rather ridiculous. But the battle of Bosworth Field is not easy to stage in postimpressionist style! And so *Richard*, naked above the waist, and calling for a horse amid the blare of war-trumpets behind the stage, staggers down the red staircase onto the pikes of the snow-white followers of the *Duke of Richmond*."

The thing that Mr. Price forgets to tell us is whether the critics were like-minded with ours in suppressing a novelty. Probably not; for he tells us that "the Germans have always been proud that they understand Shakespeare better than Shakespeare's countrymen." And they proved this "even in the days when our militarists were 'Hunning' and theirs 'strafing.'" "The war in Germany was never carried into the domain of art." Shakespeare, we are told, fascinates modern German critics:

"For they think they see in Shakespeare the champion of the theory of the reality of historic materialism—the Marxist of his day, in whose characters institutions, societies, classes, and states become articulate. No less are they attracted to Shaw, because they think he laughs at materialist evolution and interprets history as a series of accidents. They like him because in his plays the arbitrariness of the individual spars lightly with fatalism."

The now defunct "Macbeth" production might claim the epitaph "killed by an epigram." Some one was heard on the first night to refer to "What Happened to Jones!" and the scenery designed by Edmund Jones was forthwith accepted as the production's executioner. Some later considerations, like Walter Prichard Eaton's in *The Freeman* (New York), absolve the scenery and blame the acting. "It is a daring, and imaginative, and at times a hauntingly beautiful work of scenic art which Mr. Jones has created," says Mr. Eaton; "a work not unworthy of the poem which inspired it. To say he was to blame for the failure of 'Macbeth' is to mistake utterly the basic element in the creation of the proper illusion for such drama in the theater—the element of poetic and heroic acting."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ARPAD RECLAIMING HIS CHILDREN.

The Hungarian ruler who led the Magyar into Hungary one thousand years ago now rises in chain mail and helmet against the loss suffered to the Ukraine and Roumania.

Mr. Parker, of the Boston *Transcript*, writes another *post-mortem* of the "brave and fruitful experiment, now vanished untimely and in silly suburban ridicule from the stage." He suggests what might have been done:

"They might have hung the stage of the Apollo Theater in New York with the blackest of black curtains, as, indeed, they did in certain scenes. They might have poured upon that stage and those hangings the whitest of white lights, as, again, they often did. They might, finally, have had the text of the play spoken out of this blazing and intensifying void by altogether invisible and, for the time, nameless players—an adventure that either eluded their perception or daunted their courage. It is possible to believe that under such conditions, with the verse upon vivid, puissant tongues, the tragedy might have wrought upon hearing, answering imaginations with a piercing, enfolding force as yet unachieved in the theater."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CATHOLIC EUROPE AND THE PROTESTANT "INVADER"

VISIONS OF A RELIGIOUS WAR following upon the heels of the Great War between the nations have appeared to some Catholic writers as they note certain after-war developments. The defeat of Germany, according to a writer in *La Documentation Catholique* (Paris), was really a Protestant disaster which the victorious Anglo-Saxons have tried to remedy at the peace table by weakening the forces of Catholicism as much as possible. But more important, we are told, is the effect of after-war Protestant propaganda in the Catholic countries of Europe. This propaganda is partly direct, like the American aid to Protestant churches and institutions in France and Italy, and partly indirect in the shape of relief work carried on by non-sectarian relief organizations which are directed and financed by Protestants. While as yet European Catholicism has suffered little actual loss from these movements, the cumulative effect, especially upon the rising generation, we are assured, is not to be ignored, and the writer in the Catholic weekly calls upon all good Catholics to meet the attack of Protestantism by counter-education, by excelling in piety and good works and by constant watchfulness and prayer. Tho it is a French Catholic weekly that presents these facts, and reaches this conclusion, the situation described should be of as much interest to Protestants as to Catholics, and is worth attention as one of the important religious consequences of the Great War.

In Central Europe, we read in *La Documentation Catholique*, Protestantism has made a decided advance, largely in consequence of the notable services rendered to stricken peoples. President Masáryk, of Czecho-Slovakia, born a Catholic, has an American Methodist wife and has lent his influence to Protestant movements. The cult of John Huss has been revived by the anti-Roman clergy and has been made the center of a great national religious movement. Hungary passes for Catholic, but Protestants are becoming numerous and powerful; the Protector, Admiral Horthy, is a Protestant. Austria dreams of joining Germany; when it does, the influence of Protestant Prussia will be preponderant.

Last year *La Croix* (Paris) issued a warning against the "mobilization" and the great "offensive" planned by Protestants against French and Belgian Catholicism. At the head of this movement is the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America with its enormous resources. From 1915 to March, 1920, the Council allotted to the Protestant churches of France and Belgium the sum of $757,219. "For each of the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922, the Churches of America have promised to the French Committee of Protestant Union $1,000,000." The purpose is aggressive, we are told, as is indicated by the announcement of the Federal Council describing the opportunity for work among French people upon whom "ecclesiastical religion has no hold," and asserting that "the Protestant churches of America desire to work for the moral, social, and religious reconstruction of France and Belgium." One of the chief means to this end is found in the Red Cross and other relief organizations. They exist undoubtedly for charitable purposes alone, but this purpose is abused, avers the Catholic organ. "The most crying example is that of the Y. M. C. A., whose Protestant sectarianism has been remarked in repeated instances. At present the chief leaders of the Y. M. C. A. in all Europe are Protestants, the Catholics having been reduced to supernumerary rôles, and in the military and civil *foyers* supported by the Y. M. C. A. with official protection and with funds furnished in part by Catholics, there is being carried on slowly but surely, discreetly but effectively, propaganda in favor of free reading and personal interpretation of the Bible and of individualistic religion—in fact, in favor of all principles hostile to the Catholic faith. The same holds true of the Y. W. C. A., and to a limited extent of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts." The program of the Committees of Protestant Union includes the establishment of schools, workshops, and dispensaries. Propaganda through books and newspapers is by no means forgotten. "Everybody who was in the war knows how violently on certain days there was poured forth on the trenches, hospitals, and battle-ships a great wave of Protestant publications: newspapers, tracts, pamphlets, illustrated books of all kinds. This flood did not cease with the armistice. The addresses of our soldiers and sailors were carefully noted in the *Foyers Franco-Américains*, and Protestant propaganda is now being sent to their homes to influence their wives and children." Everywhere there are being opened *foyers*, lodging-houses, or clubs for students, to which young Catholics are attracted. "They find there good society and a healthful freedom and from time to time conferences on morals or the Bible led by Protestant pastors."

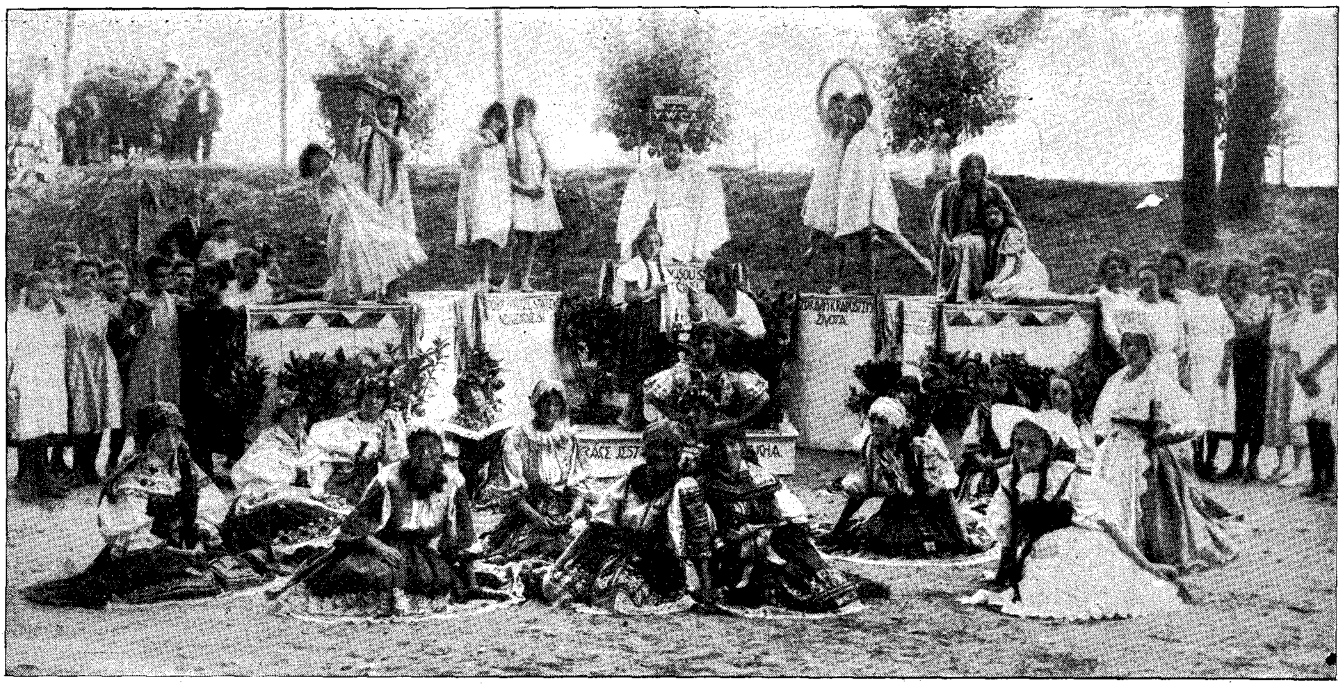
The Protestant offensive, we read, is particularly active in Italy and Rome. *La Documentation Catholique* sums up a number of facts presented in a recent book on the subject:

> "Wesleyans, Baptists, and American Methodists are flooding Italy with Bibles, organizing missions and founding schools, and in fifty years of effort have succeeded in winning some 80,000 souls. Besides their churches, the American Protestants have started in Italy a number of institutions which, in themselves praiseworthy, have become, under the cover of charity or social service, instruments of proselyting. There are three great theological schools. There are several colleges, industrial schools, and an international institute for Methodist young women, which prepare for government diplomas and are altogether too successful in attracting young Catholics from all over the peninsula. There are a number of organizations for young people, including the Y. M. C. A., which has a beautiful palace in Rome and more than 300 members; there are orphan asylums, cooking-schools, farm colonies, and visiting missionary organizations. The charitable effort is enormous and it is powerfully seconded by a press abundantly provided with newspapers, magazines, and tracts."

The objects of this great movement are declared to be: first, the separation of church and state; and, secondly, a union of all Protestants in carrying the attack on the papacy to its center at Rome. The results of the Protestant campaign in Italy are set down as follows:

> "In positive gain for Protestantism almost nothing. But in influence upon the minds and religious life of poor people succored by English or American gold—considerable. The destructive effects of imported Protestantism in Italy are sadly disquieting. Those affected by the propaganda do not become Protestants, but they do cease to be Catholics, and in official statistics the number of those who declare themselves without religion is constantly increasing."

While the writer sees no evidence that Catholic Europe is turning Protestant, he warns Catholics against a false feeling of security. "To the tenacity of Protestantism's plans for conquest the Catholics of the Latin nations must oppose a watchful resistance that overlooks nothing." To meet the attack, Catholics are told first of all to present their side of the story of the sixteenth century Reformation, to show how the abuses of the sixteenth century were done away with by the Church herself. And there must be



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AMERICA HAS FED THEM—AND TAUGHT THEM TO PLAY.

Bohemian children taking part in the pageant at the opening of a playground presented to the city of Prague by the Y. W. C. A. Such activities are credited with helping to increase the influence of Protestantism in Central Europe, as noted on the preceding page.

parallel instruction in the history of Protestantism. It must be everywhere understood that Protestant Christianity is social, and not spiritual, that in France, Germany, Switzerland, America, and England its creed is pitifully weak. This weakness must be published abroad wherever Protestants are trying to establish themselves, and, in contrast, Catholics must be told of "the solid foundations, the splendid light, the divine beauty of the *Credo* which they sing and the Church of which they are the sons." Moreover:

> "Because the progressive abandonment of religious practises inevitably weakens faith, Catholics should live a true Christian life in order that the Protestant attacks may the better be met. The mass on Sunday, the daily prayer, frequent confession and communion, and obedience to the Ten Commandments should be everywhere taught and assured. These are the sources of life. The Protestants take it upon themselves to accuse us of having a religion purely external, entirely ceremonial. What a mistake! And what a calumny on the purposes of Christ and the Church! 'The Lord looketh upon the heart.' It is by one's daily life that one shows that one is a true Christian. The more that life is habitually regulated by the principles of the Ten Commandments and the Gospel, the more the will of God will dominate our consciences and the less will be the temptation to yield to the suggestions of those who say: 'Don't listen to the Church, become a Protestant.'"

In order to accomplish its essential task, Catholics must match Protestants in good works, and we are assured that Archbishop Hayes, of New York, and the National Catholic War Council have begun relief work in France and Belgium which can easily stand comparison with that done by their Protestant compatriots. We are reminded in *La Documentation Catholique* that the French Catholics themselves have done an enormous amount of effective relief work which has never been advertised. In Rome the Society for the Preservation of the Faith has been encouraged by three successive Popes and is now taking care of 12,000 babies a year despite its very modest financial backing. Finally, Catholics everywhere must pray, not only for the preservation of the faith among the peoples subject to Protestant influence, but also for the conversion of the Protestant propagandists themselves, so that those who desire to win souls to their own special sect may come to understand and observe the words of the Master, "love one another."

TEACHING BOHEMIANS TO PLAY

THE WORD BOHEMIAN has become so thoroughly associated in our minds with care-free, play-loving existence that it seems somewhat strange at first thought that Americans should go to the old capital of Bohemia to teach the children how to enjoy themselves. Of course, the children of Czecho-Slovakia have always been taught games which the player plays for the game's sake, such as dancing. They have also been taught much about physical culture, but, says Miss Anne Smith, the Y. W. C. A. recreational expert who has been reorganizing a recreational program for Czecho-Slovakia, they have never known competitive games or "the thing called a goal." It seems that after the American Relief Administration had begun to feed the thousands of Czecho-Slovakian children, its officials became interested in knowing what the children whom they fed did in their leisure time and what recreational facilities are provided for them. It was found that only 2,000 out of 85,000 children in Prague were receiving any sort of supervised recreation. The Czecho-Slovakian Government became interested and undertook to help forward the playgrounds campaign for which the Y. M. C. A. provided the funds and the Y. W. C. A. the personnel. The first playground embraced an entire park in the center of Prague. Other playgrounds were laid out later. Two thousand children receiving supervised recreation in 1918 were increased to 50,000 in 1920. Plans have been made to extend the work throughout Czecho-Slovakia, and finally the Government has consented to take over the entire program. The newspapers of Prague are said to be behind the movement, the *Vecernik* saying, for instance:

> "The aim is to stop the gadding of children in the streets by giving them clean, useful, and active play. Altho the momentary utility of the playground is only materialistic, it has, nevertheless, a great significance for the future. A sound, systematic play system, fresh air, and gymnastics will give health to the children and make them brave men and women."

And in an appeal to the Czecho-Slovakian people to provide funds to extend the work, the *Cesky Dnik* remarks:

> "We must learn from the Americans. We must keep all that has been done in this regard in our country and add to it what we can learn of splendid American games and sports."

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION AT THE VATICAN

A "RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS" with the Vatican seems natural and desirable to the Catholic press of this country, especially when they consider the part to be played by the Pope in organizing for world-peace. But when Protestant editors hear that the President may send a diplomatic representative to the papal court they rise in protest against a move that would seem to lend American support to the Pope's claim to temporal power. The report that Mr. Maurice Francis Egan, formerly Minister to Denmark, "may be America's first minister to the Vatican" has "the unmistakable look of a 'feeler'" to *The Baptist*, which asks: "When did the Vatican become a civil Government, a court entitled to a diplomatic representative from the United States? We do not believe that our Government has so far forgotten its fundamental principle of the separation of church and state as to send a diplomatist to represent us in the councils of a church." But *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist) cautions its readers that "'the Roman question,' that is, the temporal power of the Popes, is not dead; it is scarcely sleeping." That there has been some increase in papal influence in the Foreign Offices of Europe is evidenced by the fact that the end of the war saw an increase in the number of diplomatic representatives at the Vatican. To Protestant critics it seems that the Roman pontiff is seeking to regain the power exercised when all European sovereigns bent their knees to the Pope and acknowledged his suzerainty. France and Great Britain are taking steps to make permanent their diplomatic connections established with the Vatican during the war, and this, it is said, encourages American Catholics to hope that the United States may follow their example. Some of the Protestant papers quote from the London *Morning Post* a report from its Washington correspondent that "early in the coming year (1921) an agent will go to Rome to ascertain the views of the Vatican" on the subject, and *The Living Church* (Episcopal) sees a significant connection between this and the report that the consulship at Rome has been promised to the Rev. Joseph Denning, a Roman Catholic priest of Marion, O., who last year had an audience with the Pope. "If," says *The Living Church*, "Mr. Harding is really trying out public sentiment, and if he has actually committed the indiscretion of sending an emissary to the Vatican to lay before its astute diplomats 'the whole situation as it exists here and leaving it to the Pope and his advisers to suggest the proper policy,' we, who do not care a rap which party receives the Irish vote, must voice the stern denunciation of, we believe, an enormous majority of plain Americans at the indiscretion."

> "Happily, nothing in this matter can be determined without full and open discussion, for Congress must create the post before the President can fill it. In view of the certainty that such a project would mean an intensely bitter controversy, in which the American vote might for once demand that it be respected in American affairs, it would seem incredible to us that Mr. Harding can really be contemplating such an insane policy."

Surely the report that Mr. Egan is being mentioned as the first minister to the Vatican "must be an error," says *The Presbyterian*, which remarks that if we are to send a delegate to the Vatican, "why not send one to Canterbury, or to Constantinople? We are living in strange times, but we were not prepared for this. Why should the Roman Catholic Church have special recognition, power, and prestige in this nation?" It is hard for the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) "to believe that Mr. Harding has been so unwise as to send an agent 'to ascertain the views of the Vatican,'" and it says that if Mr. Harding wishes—

> "He can get very quickly a response from public opinion on this subject. This public opinion will be exprest not by editors of most of our great dailies, who would, we have no doubt, favor the appointment and try to shame those protesting; but from the great mass of American citizens, who, uninfluenced by the fawning course of England and France in this respect, would speak with an indignant and mighty voice against such temporal supremacy of any Church in this land of religious and civil freedom."

On the other hand, *America*, a New York Catholic weekly, observes that "nearly all the civilized nations of the earth are now represented at the Court of the Vicar of Christ, not excepting England, which does not allow its Protestant bias to obscure the fact that the Vatican is the world's greatest religious and moral influence." And we are told that "should the United States send a representative to the Pope, it will be in the way of resumption of diplomatic relations," tho, "under vastly different circumstances, it is true, from those that obtained in 1848, when our first representative went to Rome." The possibility that Washington may be the meeting-place of another international gathering to discuss an association of nations "has stimulated interest in the question of the resumption of relations with the Vatican," according to a Washington dispatch sent out by the National Catholic Welfare Council news service and published in Catholic papers, and—

> "From this point of view the position of the Pope is one of commanding importance and his approval of an association of nations which is to direct by moral rather than military force international activities would have great weight. And if the United States is to take the lead in the formulation of the broad general principles upon which the proposed association of nations is to be founded the assumption is that exchanges of views between the President and the Vatican would be facilitated by the appointment of an American Minister to the Holy See without in any way transgressing upon the American ideal of complete separation of church and state. The action of France has already pointed the way."

THE COLLEGE STUDENT A CHURCHGOER

DO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS of to-day give much thought to religion and to the churches? Some observers have been alarmed at what they thought to be an atheistic trend among student bodies, and sundry warnings have been sounded against the materialism said to be fostered in the classroom. But a survey of the student body of the University of Chicago discloses a condition quite to the contrary. According to *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist)—

> "This survey revealed the fact that 88 per cent. of the students were members of some religious body, distributed as follows: 67 per cent., Protestant; 12 per cent., Jewish; 8 per cent., Catholic; 1 per cent., miscellaneous. Of the 2,065 students, 1,268 were men and 797 women. The Protestants and Jews were about the same proportion for men and women, but of the men 10 per cent. were Catholic, of the women less than 5 per cent. A surprizing fact developed that there were more women than men without religious affiliations—15 per cent. as against 9 per cent. It appeared that 92 per cent. were accustomed to go to church at least once a month and 45 per cent. were regular attendants every Sunday. It is questionable whether any other group of 2,000 persons in the United States would present a more satisfactory condition.
>
> "One hundred and eighty-five, or 14 per cent., of the men attended a class for religious education or a Young People's Society at least once a month, 119 of them being regular weekly attendants. Of the women, 163, or 20 per cent., attended once a month and 110 regularly each week. Thirteen per cent. of the students were engaged in some form of religious work, such as Sunday-school teaching, president of young people's societies, actual pastoral work, Gideons, assistants at missions, and with the Salvation Army, and directors of shop-meetings.
>
> "This, we submit, is a healthy showing, taking all things into account. If Chicago University is a fair sample of our American colleges we may solace ourselves in our somewhat pessimistic moments by the reflection that after all our colleges show a higher percentage of religious interest and alinement than the community as a whole. Moreover, it shows where it is our students come from—namely, the Christian home."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Among the latest evidences of the admirable activities of the Hispanic Society of America is the "Hispanic Anthology" (Putnams, New York), which has been compiled with scholarship and poetic feeling by an American poet, Thomas Walsh. As the Hispanic Society's Museum in New York is a treasury of painting and other arts, so this compact volume may be called a jewel-casket of Spanish and Spanish-American poetry, ranging from the middle of the twelfth century down to the present. We confine our selections to the work of living poets in Spain and this hemisphere, and the name of the translator is appended to each poem. We have not attempted to make a representative choice of translators, but have been guided by the wish to present a varied assortment of contemporary originals. That the coming of bull-fights to Spanish cities causes a general thrill is apparent from the following:

THE BULLS IN SEVILLE

By Luis Montoto y Rautenstrauch

Bulls in Seville! Bulls in Seville!
Come the shouts and flutter white
Of the programs they are selling
To the experts of the fight.
Bulls in Seville! Bulls in Seville!
Murmur, touching glass to glass,
All the patrons of the cafés
While the weekly journals pass.
Bulls in Seville! is the whisper
Of the damsel in her best;
Bulls in Seville! Bulls in Seville!
Says the *grande dame* with the rest.
Bulls in Seville! is the rumor
Of the palace and the slum;
Child and man and woman murmur
That the noisy feasts have come.
And the brilliant sun of Maytime
And the gentle airs of spring,
The aroma of the flowers
And the orange breaths that fling,
O'er the gracious Guadalquivir
Where the crystal waters shine
And the shadows from the Tower
On the surface rest benign.
Then the joyous festivation
Of the lofty bells is heard,
And Giralda, the most lovely,
Speaks the loudest, highest word
And it seems as if the message
"Bulls in Seville" is refrain
Of the very winds ablowing
Through the length and breadth of Spain.

. . . . . .

(Thomas Walsh, Translator.)

Another Spanish institution familiar everywhere is the mantilla, which is celebrated by a poet of Madrid.

THE MANTILLA

By Emilio Carrere

Black
As though it were a very breath that blows
From Madrilenian shadows, in its play
And nightly flutter, the mantilla shows
The street-girl duchesses of Goya's day.
In the light carts by Manzanares' tide
The black mantilla held its gallant reign;
In Holy Week Sevilla caught its pride
Amid her patios and her orange train.
To the blue-shadowed dyes of maids distrest
As their own heart-songs, its soft folds brought rest
In the infuriate passion of their love;
Under its midnight was a lurid glow
Upon the breast—a ruddy brooch to show
Like a red rose, a gloomy heart above.

White
Silken mantilla, in whose snowy woof
Lurk the dark lashes, with their Moorish spell,
Of eyes whose midnight gives a deeper proof
When the bull's bloodstains on the plaza tell.
Tangle of pearl and moonlight, blossoming
Of snow and swan and silver sails that shine,
White flowers of Holy Thursday in a ring
About the Seven-Dolored Virgin's shrine!

Blossom of gallantry, snow-tipt mantilla,
With graceful ripples of the seguidilla,
Blason of Goya's festivals of old,
Song, clear and joyous as the vanished strains
That shower from silver orange groves like rains
Upon our beauties with the flesh of gold!

(Thomas Walsh, Translator.)

Coming to the poets of Central and South America, we find an attractive *genre* picture in these stanzas by a poet of Colombia.

THE VILLAGE MAYOR

By Luis C. López

The village mayor, in a soiled panama
With a tricolor ribbon at its crown,
Stout as Hugh Capet, in his loose éclat,
Glitters with bulldog face across the town.
A doughty neighbor, ruddy as the tow,
His dagger's point his only signature,—
When at the night the garlic soup will flow,
He makes his girdle strap the less secure.

His wife, a nervous, pretty, little thing,
Holds him as in an iron fastening,
Cheering herself the while with Paul de Kock;
Decked in glass-beads, her eyebrows painted clear,
The while her spouse through the backtown will steer
With stomach jewels and a face of rock.

(Thomas Walsh, Translator.)

Among modern Brazilian poets, Mr. Bulhao Pato is represented by stanzas that are as simple as they are dramatic.

THE TWO MOTHERS

By Bulhao Pato

Two mothers met one day at the door of a church.
One entered, full of radiant joy,
Proud and triumphant, carrying in her arms
Her little child for baptism.
The other, the unhappy one, leaving the threshold,
Also carried a child, but this poor mother
Brought it, dead, for burial.

A few more steps and the two met—
She who bore in her happy arms
The child of her love;
The other, bathed in tears,
Who followed her dead baby.

Their eyes met. And at that moment
It was the happy mother from whose eyes
Tears broke, while the stricken woman
Who had lost her child—
Oh, miracle of love, smiled, forgetting her grief,
At the rosy baby.

(L. E. Elliott, Translator.)

Another Brazilian singer gives us a glimpse of life in the inland section of his country.

LIFE IN THE INTERIOR

By Faqundes Varella

The rocking of a hammock, a cozy fire
Under a humble roof of thatch,
A talk, a song, a tune on the guitar;
A cigaret, a tale, a cup of coffee.

A robust horse, pacing more lightly
Than the wind blowing from the plains,
With a black mane and eyes of fire;
His feet scarcely touching the ground as he gallops.

And at the end a smile from a pretty country girl
Of gentle gestures, kindly words;
A girl with bare neck and bare arms, her curls free—
A girl at the age of blossoming.

Kisses, frankly given under the open sky;
Gay laughter, light gossip;
A thousand jests in the evening when the sun sinks
And a thousand songs at dawn when the sun rises.

This is the life of our vast plateaux!
Of the great uplands of the Land of the Cross,
Upon a soil that yields only flowers and glory;
Under a sky that sheds only magic and light.

(L. E. Elliott, Translator.)

Full of life and color is the poem of a Porto-Rican who leads us through the religious drama of Holy Week to Easter day.

HOLY WEEK

By Virgilio Dávila

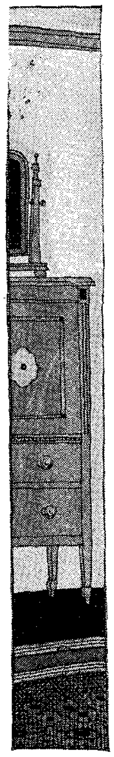
Here's Holy Week!—How very different
We spent it in our native town at home!
Where everybody still and pious went
And hushed as tho beneath some convent dome.
The merry tinkle of the belfries stilled,
The rattles had begun their hollow roll;
The entrance to the village church was filled
With pious folk grown anxious for their soul.
The women had put off their colored dress
And gaudy flowers and ribbons, to confess
In mourning garb their Jesus' death and loss;
The men suspending labor now attend,
Drest in their best, awaiting to the end
"The Seven Last Words" and "Stations of the Cross."

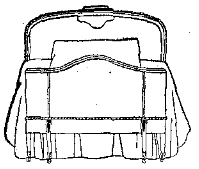
Then the procession—from the crowded nave—
Moves solemnly, a mighty multitude,
With sacred hymns and attitudes most grave
As tho with mystic powers it were imbued.
Saint Anthony's Sodality is there—
Old women who have made the church their home;
Each "Child of Mary" and each urchin bare—
How many in God's honor thither come!
The *Cura* forth 'mid chants and incense files
Beneath the canopy borne down the aisles
By parish notables with airs that brag;
But haughtiest of all, the village mayor,
In broidered coat preeminently there,
Goes first to bear the patriotic flag.

'Tis Holy Saturday; the sunbeams smile
As tho some sweetheart saw her love appear;
Crowds in the church are waiting hopeful while
The Lord prepares to rise—for ten is near!—
The linen sheet across the chantry parts—
"*Gloria in excelsis*"—scarce the priest has prayed,
When the high belfry's jubilation starts,
The organ roars—the "Royal March" is played.

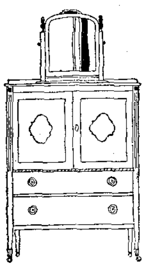
At once the rattle of old musketry,
The sounds of children shouting in their glee
To chase old Judas down the crowded way!—
Life seethes in alleys that before were bare,
Anew the shopkeepers display their ware,
And each heart patters—"Resurrection day!"

(Thomas Walsh, Translator.)

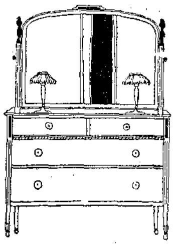




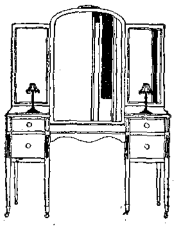
Bed—In twin or full size—either straight end or round end design. Panels in fiddleback and blisterfigured mahogany.



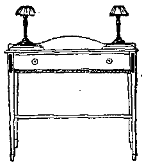
Chifforobe—Top, 39 x 23 in.; 50 in. high. Paneled doors enclose three mahogany sliding trays. Loose swinging mirror.



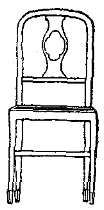
Bureau—Top, 50 x 23 in. Mirror, 40 x 28 in. Drawer fronts in fiddleback and blister mahogany. Posts fluted. Spade toes.



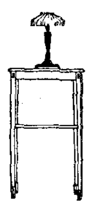
Toilet Table—Center mirror, 20x32 in. Two swinging mirrors. Drawers in fiddleback and blister mahogany. With Dressing Bench.



Writing Desk—Convenient size, 34 x 20 in. Drawer and two ebonized wood decks with lids.

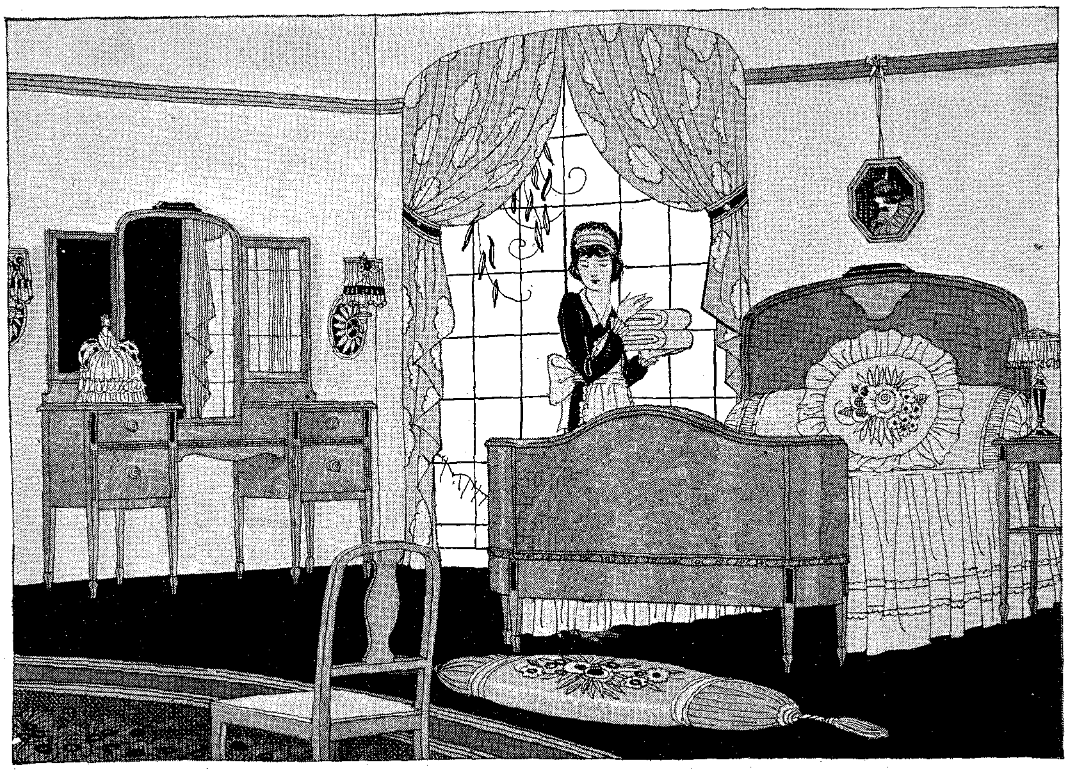


Chair—Fiddleback mahogany panel. Removable upholstered seats. Rocker to harmonize.



Water Stand—Simple and practical; top, 17 in. wide. Book shelf below.

As Featured in Window Displays and Advertisements by Leading Retailers During April



A Super-Value in this BERKEY & GAY *Chamber Suite*

Specially Priced *for* April

As a national demonstration of Berkey & Gay quality, we are presenting during April a **superlative value** in this featured Chamber Suite.

For sixty years those who love distinction, artistic charm and superior workmanship have sought and found these qualities in Berkey & Gay Furniture. A visit to the leading furniture dealer of your city during April will give you ample proof that furniture of such high character can yet be purchased at moderate cost.

Berkey & Gay Furniture

Genuineness—good taste—honest utility—these are the essentials always found in Berkey & Gay Furniture. They are truly typified in this featured Chamber Suite.

Though inspired by the feeling of the English designers of the late 18th century, it is typically American in conception. Grace and simplicity give it enduring merit. Berkey & Gay workmanship guarantees life-long serviceability.

Mahogany Throughout

Rare charm is expressed in the woods used in this Chamber Suite. "Fiddleback" mahogany (often used in old violin backs) in conjunction with "blister figured" mahogany of a darker tone, embellished with touches of ebony, form an exquisite color combination.

Construction

Each piece of wood has been individually handled, placed, clamped or screwed by hand into its proper position. The artful skill of Berkey & Gay workmen has been applied to every detail—and it is the sum of these details that makes Berkey & Gay Furniture what it is—a perfect whole.

Pieces May Be Bought Separately

While twelve pieces comprise this Chamber Suite, they may be bought *en suite* or individually. Merchants handling Berkey & Gay Furniture have arranged for special price-offerings on this Chamber Suite during the month of April. We advise an early visit.

A Brochure, illustrating and describing this Chamber Suite and other Berkey & Gay Furniture, together with name of nearest dealer, sent on request.

BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE COMPANY
486 Monroe Street Grand Rapids, Michigan

This shop mark is inset in every Berkey & Gay production. It is the customer's protection when buying and his pride ever after.

Ask to Be Shown This Chamber Suite at Your Leading Furniture Store

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SHE DISCOVERED RADIUM, BUT HASN'T A GRAM OF IT

THE DISCOVERER OF RADIUM, Madame Marie Curie, of the Sorbonne University, will receive the first gram of the precious stuff which she ever owned from the women of America. A committee of women and scientists is now raising $100,000 in this country in order to present the great French scientist with a small amount of the strange and valuable substance which she discovered. The presentation will be among the numerous honors, the highest in this nation's gift, which will be offered Madame Curie upon her arrival for an American visit some time in May.

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AMERICA WILL SUPPLY THE MISSING GRAM.

Madame Curie, the world's most famous woman scientist, will visit this country in May. She will be presented with a gram of radium, worth $100,000, by the women of America, and the scientific societies of the nation will unite to do her honor.

This woman scientist, recognized as one of the world's greatest benefactors, "has never worked for the sake of money," writes Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the George Crocker Research Laboratory at Columbia University. "Now at the age of fifty-six she has nothing but the salary of a teacher at the Sorbonne University. She will not take more than that. Her only desire, she says, is for a gram of radium—for, strangely enough, the woman who gave this precious stuff to humanity has none for experimental use." Dr. Wood, now acting as chairman of the Madame Curie Radium Fund, says she will be welcomed in America "most of all because she has brought comfort to human souls." He writes of her in the New York *Herald:*

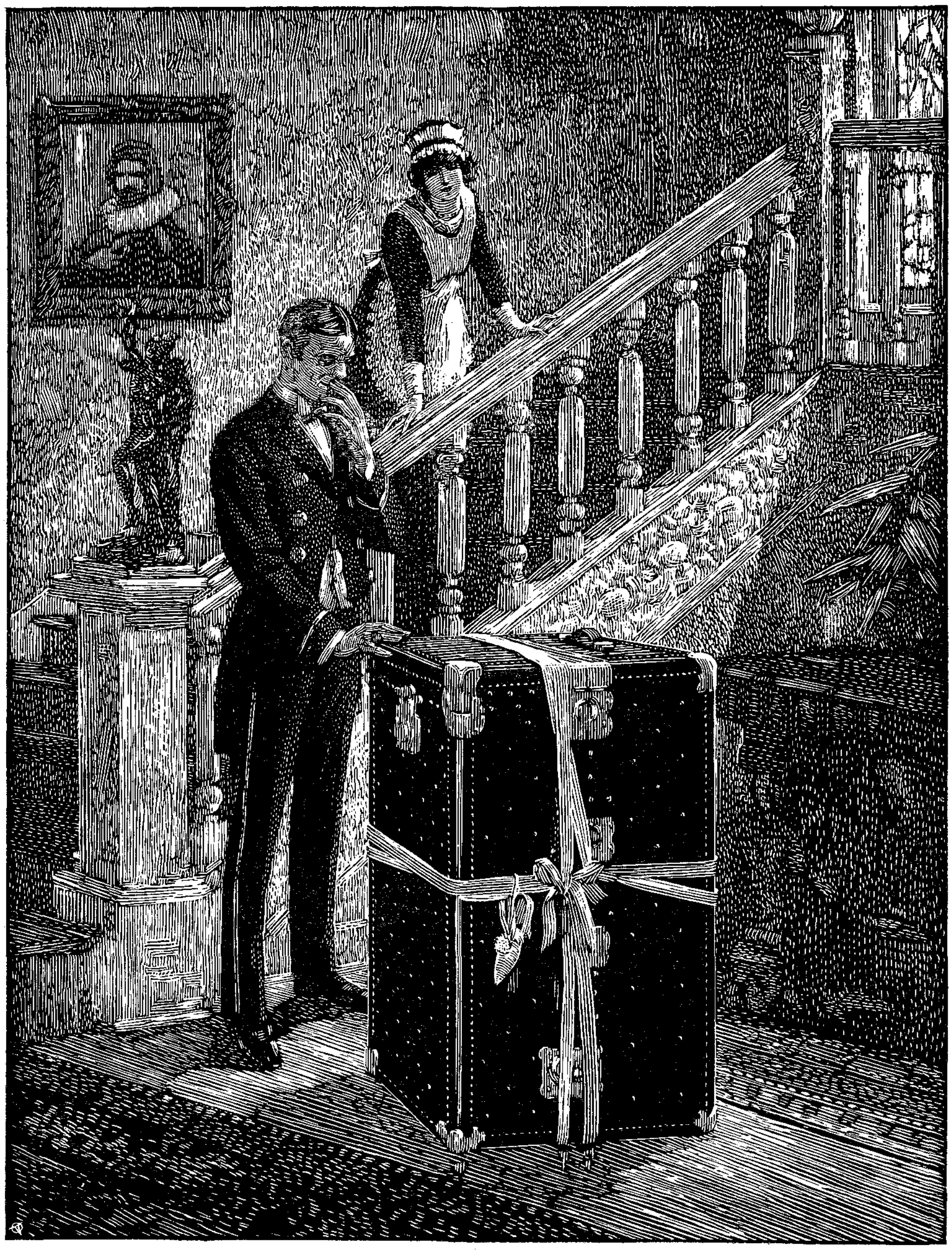
> The announcement that Madame Marie Curie is to visit America has caused an unexpected amount of interest throughout the entire country. Her friends here in America have received letters from many of the leading educational institutions in the country inviting Madame Curie to lecture to their professors and students. Academic honors will be bestowed upon her. Scientific societies are preparing to award her evidence of their highest esteem. No ambassador carrying all the honors that his country can bestow has been received with half as much enthusiasm as this simple and unassuming scientist.
>
> It seems strange that America, which has always been credited with the development of materialism to the *n*th degree, should desire to do honor to one who has cared nothing for the material things of this life. In France some years ago, it is true, when a referendum was taken throughout the country to decide who, in the opinion of the common people, had brought most glory to the nation it was not, strange to say, Napoleon they chose; it was not a statesman; it was not a man of affairs; it was a simple scientist who had worked in his laboratory for the love of work and without the expectation of any material reward. Pasteur was his name. He had conferred upon his country more fame than is given to most of the great ones of this earth.

Madame Curie, continues Dr. Wood, was born in Poland, educated in Paris in the famous institutions which have been in existence there for more than five times the life of the American nation and married to a French physicist, then utterly unknown to fame except to a select coterie of specialists. Suddenly this woman became world famous. He tells the story:

> After the discovery of *x*-rays by Professor Roentgen several French scientists attempted to see whether *x*-rays were given off by a great variety of chemicals. By a strange accident one of the chemicals first selected was an old specimen of a salt of uranium which had stood on the laboratory shelves in the Sorbonne for many years. It was found that this salt would give a picture upon a photographic plate, even through a sheet of black paper or a piece of thin wood. The source of this uranium salt was traced to a pitchblende mine in Austria, the property of the Austrian Government. Some of the original pitchblende ore was obtained and found also to be capable of acting on a photographic plate just as the *x*-rays did. Madame Curie was well known as a competent chemist and her husband as a man of great scientific ability. To them Professor Becquerel, who had made these experiments, turned for assistance. They first found that other substances—for instance, thorium—would do the same thing as uranium would.
>
> As the uranium ore was very expensive, the Curies could not afford to buy any of it, nor was the Sorbonne any more wealthy than the usual educational institution. The Austrian Government, however, kindly presented to Madame Curie a ton or so of the residues left after the uranium was removed, for while uranium has a moderate commercial value, chiefly in coloring glass and in certain processes of chemical analyses, the residues were of little value. Madame Curie summoned to her assistance a number of chemists, and they analyzed this ton of ore residue with most minute care and patience. It was found, as one metal after another was gradually separated from this extremely complex mixture, that certain groups—for example, barium and bismuth—showed marked photographic and other effects which ordinary barium and bismuth did not show.

To the trained mind of Madame Curie this was evidence that mixed with these substances and closely resembling them chemically there must be elements hitherto unknown, which have powers of darkening photographic plates and discharging electrified bodies. Dr. Wood continues:

> After months of careful labor a few crystals of purified substance



The bride may enjoy all her prettiest gowns on her honeymoon, for they are kept immaculate in the Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk.

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Be sure the Hartmann Red ✕ is on the trunk you buy

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WARDROBE TRUNKS

were obtained, the whole amounting to not much more than could be held on the point of a knife, and these were the new elements in question. One of these elements Madame Curie named polonium in honor of her native country, and the other, discovered later, was named radium. Polonium has since been found to be a product of the destruction of radium.

It is difficult for any one not acquainted with the exploring habit of the scientific mind to realize the amount of labor which went on in the dingy little laboratory, not much more than a cellar, where Madame Curie worked. It is possible perhaps to understand why Peary struggled through frost and snow to the north pole. It is easier to know what propels the miner to the gold-field or the prospector to the diamond-mine; the motive of the business man is simpler still. But what is it that keeps a frail woman working day after day, night after night, month after month, and year after year in quest of something to her of no commercial value, of which she possesses at the present time not a fragment, but which has brought untold benefit to the human race at large?

Madame Curie did not patent her discovery; she never tried to obtain a fee for information rendered; she never concealed any of her methods; everything was open and aboveboard, so that any one could repeat all the work she had done as soon as her papers were published. She and her husband even sacrificed their small savings in order to obtain the necessary chemicals and glassware for the further pursuit of the work. Everything she had she gave to it, and she still sits in her laboratory in the Sorbonne with no source of income except the salary which the Government pays her, with no interests except the pursuit of science and the care of her two children. Pierre Curie long since ceased to aid her in her scientific work, for, dreamer as he was, he was killed by a taxicab while absent-mindedly crossing one of the crowded streets of Paris.

After all her years of work she does not possess any radium of her own, for that which she separated has long been consumed in the study of its properties. The French Government allows her to use some of its own, but this must be carefully conserved and can not be risked in experiments.

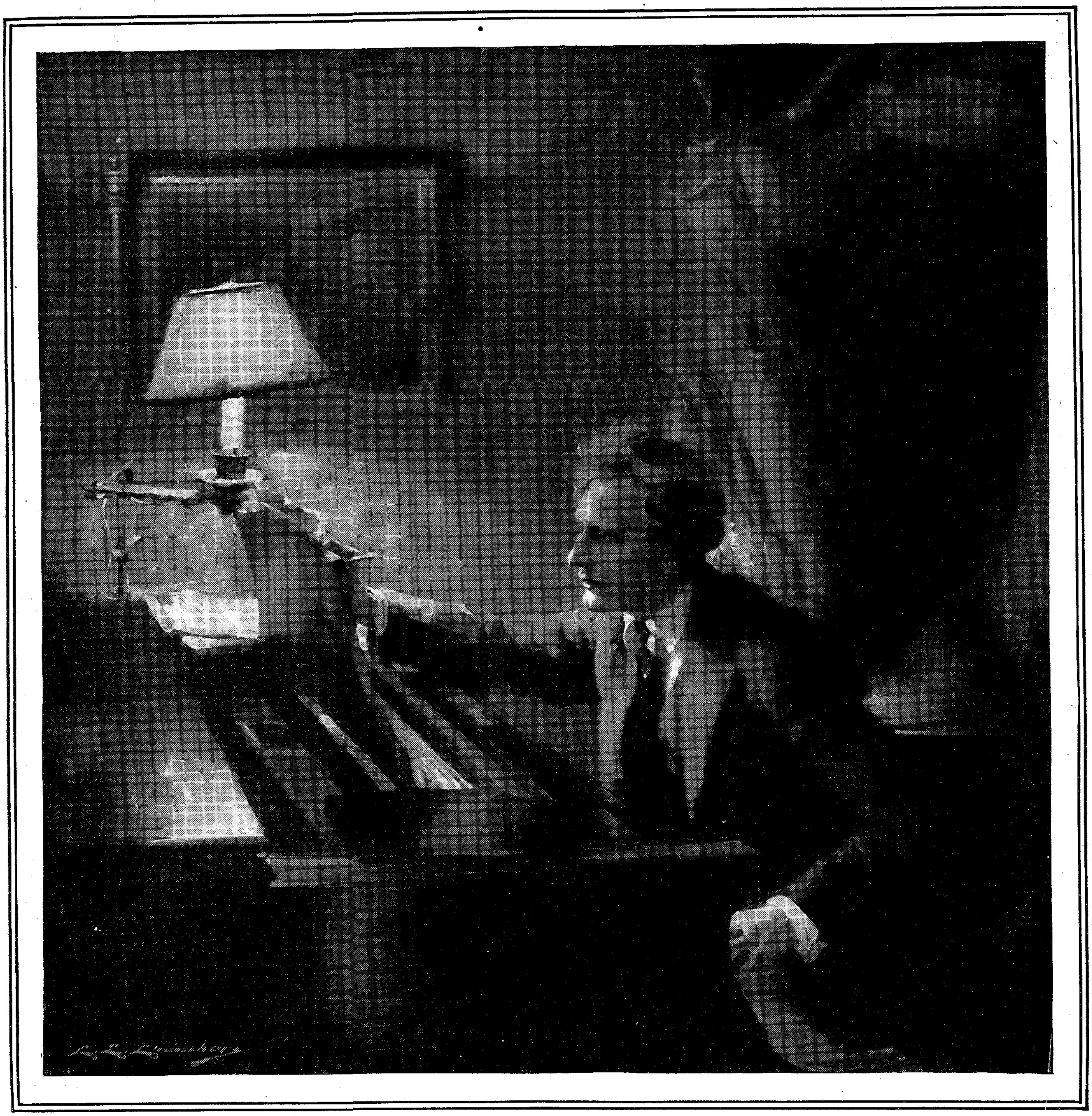
The only desire she has exprest to her friends is that she may have some radium of her own. A committee of women and scientists has been formed to raise a sufficient fund to present her upon arrival in America with one gram of this precious substance. The committee has announced that it will welcome contributions of any size from the women of America and that the Equitable Trust Company, of 37 Wall Street, New York, has been empowered to receive donations for the Madame Curie Radium Fund.

Not only have I gladly accepted membership on this committee to provide this self-sacrificing woman and great scientist with the only thing which she wishes in the world, but every one whom I have approached to assist us in this matter has responded with equal enthusiasm. Only yesterday a clinic patient of mine, suffering from cancer, begged that she might be permitted to contribute $1, all that she could afford, in order to help the cause. Her name will rank high on the list which will be given to Madame Curie when the radium is presented, as will those of the women of greater means, several of whom are giving $1,000 apiece and one $10,000.

Only those who have worked in a laboratory can know the fascination of discovery and can appreciate the motives which led these two people to devote their lives to the separation of radium and its allied compounds and the study of their nature. The children of one's brain are far more immortal than the children of the body. They, indeed, can never be taken from one. No one can injure them. No one can buy them; they remain always a monument erected by the brain to its capacity to reason. Even in its busy and multifarious life the world in a queer, dumb fashion appreciates occasionally one of these great research workers and attempts, in a clumsy way perhaps, to express its approval and to offer some reward. Usually the world is quite astonished and even pained to find that true science is its own reward and that nothing it can do, either by applause or by criticism, can in the least influence one of the great geniuses. The reason is very simple; the great genius is creative, and those who create have very little interest in material things.

And so Madame Curie, after a long life of arduous labor, is to take a few weeks' vacation and come to a country she has long wished to visit. She will find here, says Dr. Wood, many friends and pupils, for her laboratory has long been a place to which ambitious students flock. She wishes to see some of the institutions in which her original discoveries were carried on and amplified, for the discovery of radium has led to the finding of many other curious new elements, some of which are as fugitive as the gnats of a summer evening, mere ghosts of matter whose life is a few seconds, while others are so stable that in 200,000 years no loss in weight will be appreciated by the finest balance of that far-distant period. Yet by the delicate electrical tests devised by Madame Curie we know these elements are slowly changing. One of them, adds the writer—

> Lasts only five-hundredths of a second before it explodes into a descendant which lasts a little longer, and finally all of them stop when they get to lead, for, what most people do not know, there are two kinds of lead in the world. One kind of lead, of which there is very little, comes from radium and another kind of lead comes from the plumber. Of the radium lead there is scarcely a pound in existence, but its cost is so high that even the plumber's lead seems cheap.
>
> It is hoped that Madame Curie when she reaches America will tell of some of the extraordinary discoveries which she has made; how radium is the realization of a part of the old alchemist's desire to be able to change one metal into another. It is true that the alchemist was interested only in changing ordinary metals into gold, and it is also true that Madame Curie, the descendant of these alchemists, is not able to change radium into anything else, for it changes itself, and neither the hottest furnace nor the coldest liquid air makes any difference in the way or speed with which it changes.
>
> It goes on quietly exploding and sending off big bombshells of a gas known as helium, which, as every one now knows, comes out of some gas-wells in Kansas in large amounts and was to be used for filling dirigibles if the war had lasted longer. Most people do not know, however, that helium was first discovered in the sun by the spectroscope and for many years remained undetected on earth.
>
> But when the radium atom blows up it sends off great bombshells of helium, at the rate of 10,000 miles a second, and these go shooting through the air until they strike an air molecule and are checked.
>
> The great force which they possess has been used in a very extraordinary way of late by one of Madame Curie's pupils, Sir Ernest Rutherford, to show that by bombing ordinary nitrogen gas—atoms of the same kind of nitrogen that we breathe—an atom of hydrogen can be knocked out of it. Thus again is the alchemist's dream fulfilled, for, as he probably guessed, all of the substances that we know are composed of a few elements of which hydrogen is one, and possibly the only one. When radium explodes it sends off not only the big bombs but a lot of little, very high-velocity shells, some of which go nearly as fast as light—and light travels faster than anything else can ever travel. As these little electrons shoot madly out through space they give such a kick to the atom that is left that it wabbles frantically, and, lo! a beam of *x*-ray is produced. The *x*-rays from radium we call gamma rays.
>
> How do we know all these things? Because we can see many of them—that is, the eye of the camera can see them, and after all it seemed ridiculously simple when it was really thought out by a bright Englishman. He put the radium in a glass bottle filled with damp air, and then by changing the pressure a little made a fog, and the fog settled on these minute shooting stars, just as it settles on the spider-webs on damp autumn mornings. Then as these fog-laden particles shot through space at the rate of thousands of miles a second he photographed them by flash-light—not the ordinary flash-light, which would never have stopt them, but the quickest flashlight which we know (that is, an electric spark, which is only 1-300,000th of a second). And so we have actually made visible particles smaller than what we used to think was the smallest thing known, and that is the atom. These little particles weigh but 1-1,800th as much as the atom weighs.
>
> Now, all this may seem very uninteresting and theoretical, but every one to-day knows that radium is used to treat cancer, and the reason why we use radium to treat cancer is due to an unfortunate accident which occurred to Prof. Henri Becquerel. After he had carried in his pocket a tube containing a little radium he had for a few weeks a bad burn on his stomach. As the older physicians were used to burning out cancers with caustics, the idea occurred to them that radium was perhaps a magic caustic, and so it has proved to be, for when suitably used radium benefits and, in a few instances, cures tumors.
>
> A diamond as it comes from the mine is an uninteresting, dull lump that looks like dirty glass, and no one would suspect its beauty as it finally leaves the hand of the cutter. So, too, radium is disappointing. It looks like a little tooth-powder enclosed in a glass tube. Ten thousand dollars' worth can be put into such a tube about the size of a coarse pencil lead and not more than an inch in length. The glass tube is very thin and is enclosed in a silver one, so as to prevent breakage in handling. The bare tubes must always be picked up with forceps, for about a minute's contact will in a week or so be followed by a sharp



Percy Grainger transcribing a forgotten folk song.

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

THINK of the joy that would fill the souls of our forefathers if they could live again to hear the simple folk songs of their countryside gloriously re-incarnated through the genius of Percy Grainger and "the divine voice of the Steinway." Just as Grainger has given a new birth of beauty to so many old melodies, so did the coming of the Steinway, three score years ago, give a new birth of beauty to all piano-forte music. Beginning with Richard Wagner and Franz Liszt, the makers of great music have found in the Steinway the "divine voice" for the expression of their art. And, similarly, the lovers of great music have found in it the piano of their dreams and the cherished possession of their homes.

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 East Fourteenth Street, New York City

burn which will render the tips of the fingers useless for practical purposes for a month or more.

Radium does not do what we all hoped at one time it would do: that is, cure all tumors, but it has brought freedom from pain and comfort and prolongation of life to many thousand suffering human beings.

The movement that is under way to raise funds for purchasing a gram of radium to be presented to Madame Curie when she comes to this country in May is a bit of sentiment not without its practical lesson, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

So rare and valuable is this substance, whose mysteries are but half explored, that its very discoverer, when asked as to what she most desired, said that she wanted a gram of radium more than anything else in the world. The great value of radium and the minute quantities in which it is dealt are evidence of its scarcity. The visible supply of both the element and the ores that yield it is small, and at the present rate of consumption a scant half dozen years may see the known deposits practically exhausted. Blind optimism can not discover new ones. Doubtless Madame Curie's great desire has been made more keen by the prodigal way in which she sees radium wasted in the manufacture of luminous dials and similar articles. It is safe to say that the greater part of the current production of the substance is being so consumed. Radium thus used is, of course, a total loss. It can not be readily salvaged as can old gold and silver. A gram given to Madame Curie will be a gram saved, and saved it should be until everything is known about it, or, at least, until its promise as a cure for cancer fades.

GANDHI, A MONK WHO IMPERILS BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

ONE MAN, an ascetic with a fixt idea, has concentrated largely in his own person Great Britain's problem in India. His name is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, and he has "set India seething with discontent" that lately resulted in the dispatch to Calcutta of Lord Reading, called by many persons "Britain's cleverest man," to attempt to work out a solution of the problem. "While the troubles of the British Empire appear to be centered in Ireland at the present moment," writes George F. Authier, of the New York *Herald's* Washington Bureau, "India presents a problem which is probably more far-reaching in its effect on the fortunes of the British Empire." The writer analyzes the political, economic, and religious entanglements of the problem for the space of several columns, and finally arrives at the strange personality of the Indian monk who seems to be at the center of modern India's turmoil. Including just enough of the Indian background to make Gandhi intelligible, Mr. Authier's account runs, in the New York *Herald:*

India is a small world in itself, with a background of history which promises little success for an experiment in democracy. With a population of approximately 313,000,000, the prevailing popular element is Brahman, which in itself is divided into a number of castes from which escape or withdrawal is impossible. Its lowest rung is the large class of Pariahs, or "untouchables," who to the high-caste Hindu is all that the description implies. The Moslem is a comparatively small portion of the population, but he exerts an influence greater than his numbers would warrant. The Moslems of India are approximately 60,000,000 in number, comprising one-sixth of the entire population.

Heretofore, nationalistic movements have been opposed by the Moslem and by the low-caste Hindus, who have not relished the prospect of being subjected to the harsh and arbitrary rule of the high-caste Hindu. It was from this rule that British control rescued them.

The appeal to religious prejudice has jarred a portion of the Moslem leaders from their opposition to nationalism, while the influence of Gandhi, leader in the movement against the British, has succeeded in developing a nationalistic sentiment among a portion of the low-caste Hindus.

It is this strange influence which Gandhi exerts which makes him so dangerous an element, from the British view-point. Gandhi is fifty-one years old and is described as an extreme religionist with a sweetly beguiling tongue. Altho he walks about like a mendicant, with bare feet and the clothing of the humblest, his influence extends from the bottom strata of society upward.

His philosophy prompts him to believe that modern civilization is a curse. In modern appliances, in modern machinery, in railroads and telegraphs he professes to see nothing but the works of an evil one. In the industrial city in which he makes his home he has developed a social cult which professes to find its chief satisfaction in primitive agriculture and in the simplest forms of industry. The machine is discarded and the hand is exalted in their ideal of industry.

Gandhi, the man of mystery in dreaming India, describes himself in this sentence:

"Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise; I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man."

While scorning modern inventions, Gandhi is understood to utilize railroad trains and automobiles in traveling about India, spreading his doctrines wherever he can, with the result that his popularity appears to have attained almost Messianic proportions.

At a congress held in Nagpur at the close of last year Gandhi, while pleading for non-violence, called for the destruction of the British Empire and declared that success of the movement might involve "wading through oceans of blood." This was but a sample of the utterances that were made at this congress, which declared loyalty to Great Britain optional and constitutional methods matters of expedience. The congress declared for non-cooperation with the British Government in the establishment of its new system and for non-cooperation with the British under any form, except in the case of schoolboys under sixteen years of age.

This attitude suggests a resemblance to the Irish movement which is startling.

Ferment in India commenced before the world-war and there were disturbances during the war. In spite of this the British, with the aid of its vassal princes, 112 in number, succeeded in quieting most disturbances. Indian troops were taken to Europe, resulting in another complaint on the part of the Indians on the ground that their soldiers should not be asked to serve outside of India.

In an effort to solve the situation, the Montagu-Chelmsford report was submitted to Parliament, providing a limited degree of self-government and envisaging home rule as an eventual goal. This measure became a law in 1919, eighteen months after the report had been submitted. During this period unrest broke out again, resulting in rioting and disturbances of various kinds, until the British Government was moved to adopt a stern repressive measure, known as the Rowlatt Bill in England, but described in India as the "Black Cobra" Bill.

These repressive measures were vigorously enforced, finally culminating in the so-called massacre at Amritsar, where several natives were shot down by order of General Dyer and many more wounded. The Amritsar episode is described as "revolution" by certain authorities, and the British press have generally shown a disposition to commend General Dyer for the course taken. Possibly yielding to expediency, the Government censured General Dyer severely and recalled him.

In the meantime, the Indian Nationalist movement appears to be growing rather than diminishing, and the activities of Gandhi and his successes in creating unrest are increasing. With Russian Bolshevik influence pressing from the north and with revolutionary activities working from within, the British authorities are confronted with a problem of tremendous difficulties.

In spite of the "non-resistance" preached by Gandhi, says an Indian correspondent of the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, his methods mean trouble:

That they are fraught with grave danger to peace and order should be obvious. Even Mr. Gandhi himself seems to entertain some misgivings on the point, or he would hardly have gone out of his way to declare that "before this great battle ended they might have to pass through a sea of blood." Lala Lajpat Rai, too, hinted plainly at the possibility of a recrudescence of the Punjab disturbances, and tho he said that "under present circumstances armed rebellion was out of the question," he did not attempt to conceal his belief in "the right of armed rebellion against a repressive Government."

It is idle, of course, to proclaim in one breath the necessity of abstaining from violence and in the next to indulge in inflammatory utterances of this kind. Already there have been plain indications that the more disorderly elements in the Extremist ranks are getting out of hand.

A policy of conciliation, sympathy, and good feeling is the only right course to be followed by the Government, the press, and the British people as an antidote to the growing influence of Mr. Gandhi over the masses.

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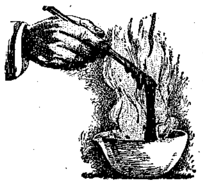
Compounded motor oils leave a sticky tar that causes hard carbon deposit



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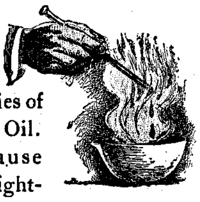

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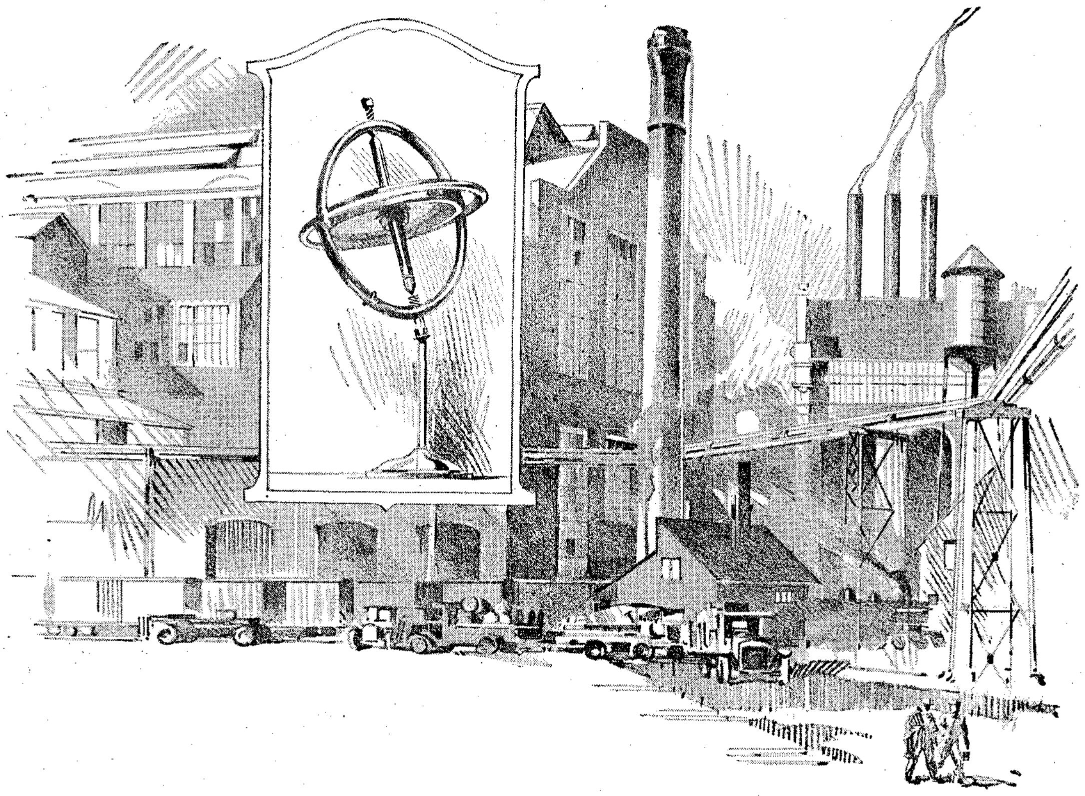

VII—Balance

The gyroscope maintains equilibrium under abnormal condition by reducing the active forces to a state of balance.

In a measure the work of the Engineer in modern industry is analogous.

The active forces of business are interdependent. Production without Distribution is impossible. Either without the facilitative efforts of administration means absence of progress or improvement and inability to meet competition.

The modern industry to be successful must devote effort to each of these branches. No one member must be developed at the expense of others or the whole structure will be out of balance. If it is out of balance, it will not function as profitably as it should.

It is here that the services of the Engineer are invaluable. Every factor which relates to Production or Distribution he takes into account when he lays out the features of a new plant or alterations to an old one. Not only the market, but the maker; not only today's demand, but that of the third generation to come, enter into the adaptable designs that he provides for stable or economical expansion.

In short, his work tends to co-ordinate each separate activity with its group-fellows in order that the productive forces may be maintained profitably whether the plant is operating at full or partial or increased capacity.

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THE AMATEUR MARINE WHO BECOMES NAVAL SECRETARY

FROM PRIVATE IN THE MARINE CORPS to Secretary of the Navy is a big jump in promotion, but illustrative of the spirit of democracy of a country which can make a world-famous President out of a rail-splitter. Edwin Denby had certain material advantages, however, to help him climb to the top of the ladder. In the first place, he was a big man in civil life; he was a millionaire lawyer, banker, and manufacturer, and an ex-Congressman to boot. He had been on the hump ever since he left school in Evansville, Ind., and his experience in commanding men in less stressful times paved the way for rapid advancement to a majority in the corps. Furthermore, he had already swabbed a deck, swung in a ship's hammock, and seen active service. When he was young and hard, but not more earnest, apparently, than he is now, he joined the Michigan Naval Reserves as an apprentice seamen, and when the Spanish-American War came along, Denby, then a third-class gunner's mate, was mustered in as a common seaman on the gunboat *Yosemite.* He was fifty-six years old when the United States entered the world-war, but he was permitted to enlist and sent to Paris Island to train. There he was just a rookie, like the rest of them, so far as his military status and duties were concerned. He worked and slaved under a boiling sun, ate his chow with a true marine's gusto, slept the peace which knows no waking till reveille sounds, and comported himself in general like any other man who works hard and looks forward to three "squares" a day. It was a bit out of the ordinary for a man with the qualifications for a Secretary of the Navy to be found in the ranks, and his fame reached Paris Island before he did. The day after the future Secretary arrived, writes a friend who served with him on Paris Island—Robert Bastien Bermann, in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*—a spruce-looking orderly brought him a note from the commanding officer requesting the presence of the recruit at dinner that night. He answered it, of course. According to the writer, the reply went something like this: "I will be delighted to accept the colonel's kind invitation—if he will extend it to include the rest of the fellows in quarantine camp." So Private Denby dined that night on the familiar and ever-ready pork and beans, in the regular mess. He couldn't be cheated out of his right to be a real marine. The writer goes on:

> He'll have to be the best Secretary the American Navy has ever had if he's as big a man in that job as he was in the modest grade of private of marines; because Private Denby, M. C.—without even a "first class" after his name—was a man among men. Which, in the marine corps—the marine corps of Château-Thierry and the Bois de Belleau—is something of a distinction.
>
> His early career was nearly, if not quite, as interesting as his later one has been. Born in Evansville, Ind., November 14, 1861, he was educated in the Evansville schools and took his LL.B. at the University of Michigan. In 1885 he went to China with his father, then American Minister at Peking, and entered the Chinese imperial maritime customs service, in which he remained from 1887 to 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the Navy and served as a third-class gunner's mate aboard the cruiser *Yosemite.*
>
> Shortly after the Spanish War he moved to Detroit and entered the practise of law. He was one of the pioneers in the automobile business and in that line laid the foundation for his present fortune. He was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1902 and 1903, and was elected to Congress in 1905 and 1911.
>
> When the world-war began Denby offered his services to the Navy Department—despite the fact that he was fifty-six years old.
>
> "All right," he was told, "we'll be glad to have you. You'd undoubtedly make a good officer, so we'll commission you."
>
> But, no, that wasn't what Denby wanted. He wished to enlist, and he did.
>
> Now the marine corps is a splendid branch of the service, but Paris Island is far from splendid, and the life of the war-time recruit was not an easy one.
>
> From sunup to sundown the schedule ran—and the sun rises early and sets late in that country in the summer-time—a never-ending grind of drilling, road-building, and then drilling some more.
>
> It was a hard life for even the youngest and most athletic—and for a man well past middle age it seemed a killing pace.
>
> Drill-sergeants who had heard about Denby's note were disposed to look on him with a kindly eye and save him from unnecessary hardship, but he wouldn't stand for it.
>
> "I do what the rest do," he declared firmly in reply to all such suggestions.
>
> And he never faltered.
>
> There were days when the mercury had climbed to the top of the thermometer and there had been an especially arduous program, and Denby looked pretty pale and white, but he never gave in.

It wasn't merely this regular, routine work—enough, in all conscience, for a younger and more hardened man—which Private Denby did. In addition, he appointed himself a sort of morale officer *ex officio.* Whenever, in the long and arduous days, the morale of the company began to run low—Denby made it his business to brighten the men's outlook and to talk them out of their troubles. He was as adept at this sort of mental nursing as he was in everything else he took up. Says the writer who knew and liked this captain of finance and industry who chose the ranks for service:

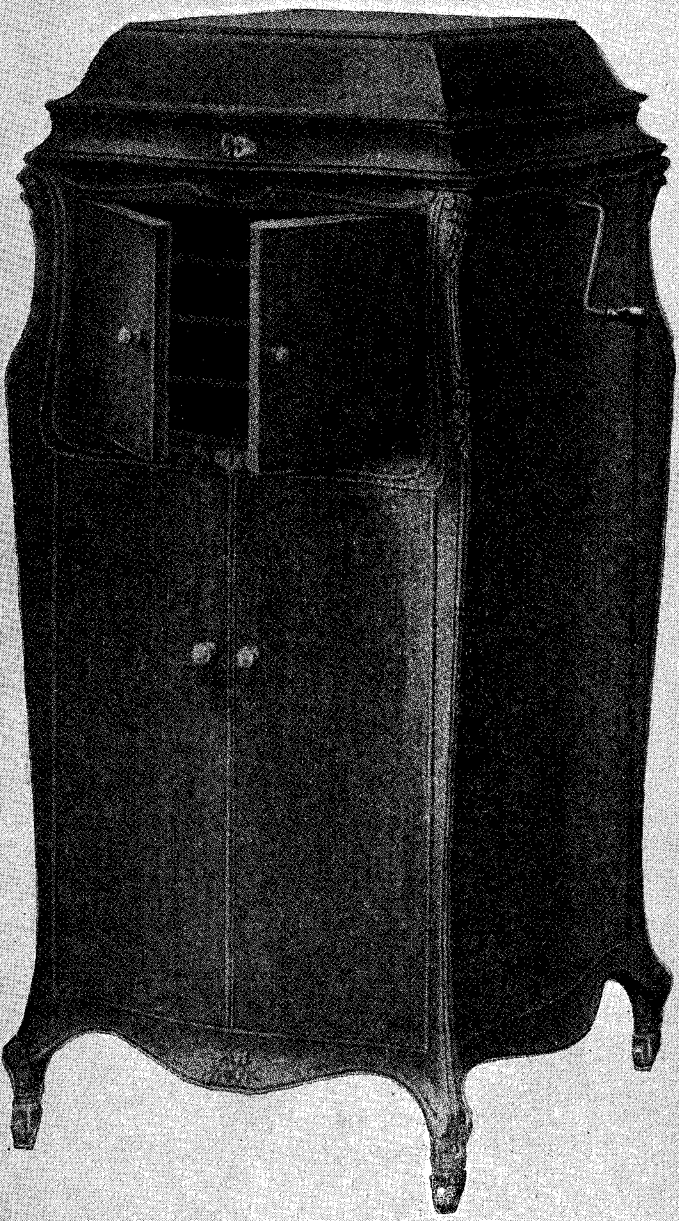
> In the squad-room or out on the company street he'd gather a little throng around him and talk. That was enough. His talk was enough to make you forget anything. He wasn't a professional entertainer or anything like that, but how he could talk!
>
> He was a man who had read largely and lived largely, and there was no topic that he couldn't discuss with the most amazing fluency and charm. Of his travels he talked, of his early experience in the Navy, of law, of business, of everything—but, principally, he talked about the marine corps.
>
> He had read deeply on the subject—I doubt if there is another man to-day who knows more about the history of the corps than he—and he could weave romances about it that were greater than the greatest writers of fiction have ever been able to achieve.
>
> There were times when everybody felt pretty rotten. Hands torn by the green oysters we used in road-building; backs aching from the strain of hours of unaccustomed toil; feet burning from miles of marching over the scorching sand; heads throbbing from the cruel sun—we were all but ready to curse the corps and the day that we enlisted in it.
>
> And then Denby would appear on the scene.
>
> "Did you know, boys?—" he would start out, and then give us some delightful anecdote about the service. As soon as he was through he would start another, and keep it up until we had forgotten aches and pains and everything—except our pride in the corps and our joy at being members of it.
>
> Such talents, of course, could not go unnoticed, and when Denby finished his "boot" training a job was created for him—not because it was "something soft," but because his services were urgently needed in it.
>
> He was made a sort of lecturer-extraordinary for the entire station. Whenever a batch of recruits reached camp they were assembled, and he would spend an hour or so telling them the history and the traditions of the corps they had joined.
>
> It may seem like a small thing—but it wasn't. It did more to build up the *esprit de corps* than any other single agency that I know of.
>
> Later, of course, Denby rose from the lowly grade of private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain; he went straight up the ladder—and I believe he went on the inactive list a major.

In the early summer of 1918 Captain Denby went to France as observer for the marines, and it was there that he received his commission as major. He was honorably discharged in the spring of 1919, and then accepted an appointment as probation officer of the Detroit Municipal Courts. This service was interrupted when the ex-marine received President Harding's mandate to become a member of his Cabinet.

As to more personal matters, we learn from a brief account in the Boston *Globe:*

> Edwin Denby is an Episcopalian, a Mason, and a member of several Detroit clubs. In 1911 he married Miss Marion Bartlett Thurber. Two children have been born to them, Edwin, who is now eight years old, and his little sister, Marion, six years old.
>
> Mr. Denby is rated as having made one of the quick fortunes in the automobile business. That fortune, it is estimated, exceeded a million.

No other combination



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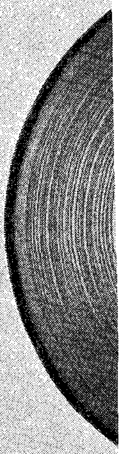

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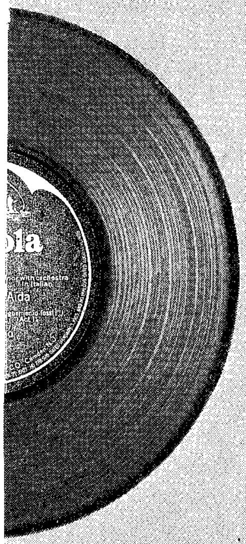

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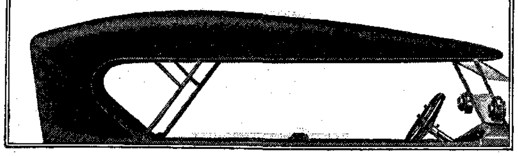

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

GERMANY'S NEW "BUSINESS KAISER"

THE old German Empire has disappeared and a new German Empire of industrialism is being reared on its ruins. The Kaiser vanished with his Empire, but the new industrial empire has found a kaiser of its own. His name is Hugo Stinnes, and he controls German destiny, we are told by several French and English correspondents, through his hold on the financial, business, and manufacturing resources of the nation. "Colliery-owner and coal merchant, steel-manufacturer and ship-owner," begins the London *Times*, summing up this many-sided personality, who, it suggests, may be the Bismarck of the new régime. "Proprietor of the most luxurious hotel in Berlin; merchant in oils, paper, skins, jute, peat, finished and half-finished wares of all descriptions; with investments in each one of these and other industries large enough to make him a very rich man, Hugo Sinnes is to-day the wealthiest, most influential, best-known, and at the same time least well-known, man in Germany."

The writer, who signs himself "a correspondent in Berlin," explains this apparent contradiction:

> All publicity and notoriety are alien to him. His rôle is to be the secret *causa causans* rather than to acknowledge himself the direct originator and leader of his countless enterprises. As a Deputy in the Reichstag he is one of the most silent members and prefers to speak through one of his henchmen in the Volkspartei. Rival newspapers publish from time to time particulars of some fresh *coup* which Stinnes has brought off in Germany, in Scandinavia, in Spain, in North or South America, but the numerous newspapers which he controls mention his name but rarely. He is not famous for works of philanthropy or as a patron of the arts. He does not give away public libraries, like a Carnegie; he establishes no model cities, like Bournville or Port Sunlight; he has not the collector's ambition of a Pierpont Morgan. His workmen and employees are well paid so long as they work hard and are useful to him, but even the calculated philanthropy of an Andrew Undershaft has no real place in his philosophy.
>
> There is nothing in his appearance to betray the man of genius. Just fifty years old, of medium height and sturdily built, with black hair and beard that show up strongly against a rather sallow complexion, Hugo Stinnes is an inconspicuous figure as he slips in and out of the Hôtel Adlon, his bowler hat tilted slightly on one side, one hand in his pocket, and one or two secretaries following hard on the heels of their chief in his worn, black coat and made-up black bow tie. He stops to speak to no one. He has no time for small talk in the lounge with other guests. When he eats in the restaurant he takes and leaves his place without ceremony and goes straight from his meals back to his suite or to the waiting motor-car outside. A relentlessly efficient, cool, human, calculating machine. Some millionaires have contrived to invest their careers with a

decent veil of romance, whether because, as Cecil Rhodes showed, money-making was to them only a secondary consideration, or because they earned it in some exceptional manner, or, again, because they started literally with a few coppers in their pocket. There is no such romance—as yet—about Hugo Stinnes. One can not picture him as the eponymous hero of Mr. Arnold Bennett's thrilling work of fact and fiction.

The foundations of the Stinnes fortune were laid by his grandfather, who established in Mülheim the limited liability company of Matthias Stinnes. His father, Hugo, styled himself simply merchant. The boy was sent to a *Realgymnasium*, and, after passing his leaving examination, was sent to Karl Spätėr in Coblenz to learn business. He did not remain there long. For some months he became a working miner, and then in 1889 he entered the School of Mines in Berlin. Twelve months later he entered the firm of Matthias Stinnes, in which his mother, *née* Adeline Coupienne, held a fifth share. Here he remained for a bare two years, and then at the age of twenty-three he cut himself completely off from his grandfather's firm and established the firm of Hugo Stinnes, capital 50,000 marks (in those days, £2,500).

Prosperity came surely but also quickly. At first he was looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by the German banks. Accustomed as they were to the system of granting long credits, they did not always want to grant such very long credits as young Stinnes asked for or in support of such schemes as he was ever evolving. But the schemes had a knack of succeeding, and the firm of Hugo Stinnes became more and more prosperous. He went with success into the coal trade and became proprietor of several mines. Soon he was treating coal chemically, was making briquets, began to produce iron and steel. A fleet of thirteen vessels carried his trade in coal, wood, ore, and grain into the Mediterranean, Black, North, and Baltic seas.

He imported English coal from Newcastle to Hamburg, to Rotterdam (where his office came on the black list during the war), to Genoa, and Stettin. He became a prominent figure among the magnates of Rhenish Westphalia, a director and chairman on different companies and committees, and did much for the development of tramways and electrical power development in the coal area.

But his real rise to fortune came with the world-war. "He is perhaps the greatest war-profiteer in the world," says the writer.

His fortune before the war has been estimated at 40,000,000 gold marks (£2,000,000). What it is now he probably could not say himself—possibly a milliard of marks. If he lost vast sums at the outbreak of war in the way of confiscated property, he recouped himself a hundredfold. His exports of coal to neutral countries brought him millions. A frequent guest at German Main Headquarters, he not only began now to play a part in politics, but he profited by the German occupation of Belgium and northern France to make very advantageous contracts for himself at the expense of the rightful owners of the properties which he ruthlessly exploited.

The vast sums thus filched away were at once utilized to develop fresh fields of activity. In 1916 he bought Eduard Woermann out of business, thereby acquiring with the Hamburg-Amerika and the

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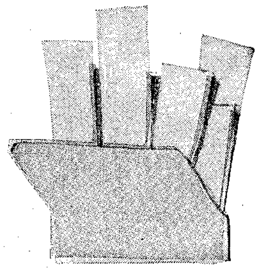

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Just send a post-card for Free Test Papers and 10-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Norddeutsche-Lloyd the shares in the Woermann and the German East-African ines. A year later he swallowed up, ships, warehouses, and all, the old-established irm of coal merchants, H. W. Heidmann, which had been trading in Hamburg since 1848. Hamburg evidently took his fancy and filled his pockets, for in 1918 the Hamburg Trade Register recorded the oundation of a Hugo Stinnes company for overseas trade with a capital of 5,000,000 marks, in which one of his sons, Hugo, junior, takes an active part. Nor was that all. He bought the Rathaus Hotel and the Hamburger Hof, which is so finely situated on the famous Jungfernstieg.

In the midst of all these and many other activities the armistice came and the revolution suddenly broke out. Stinnes never for a moment lost his head. At first he made overtures to the Democrats and sought to put himself on good terms with his workmen by encouraging trade-unions and by promising higher wages. After all, why not? Coal was fetching high prices, and Stinnes, with a Vespasian-like disregard of the sources of his wealth, was quite ready to turn from being war-profiteer to a revolution-profiteer. Money came pouring in in the form of compensation for his undertakings liquidated abroad, for his ships.

He began buying again. One day it was a motor-manufactory in Charlottenburg; the next day the magnificent Esplanade Hotel. Then came the turn of the press. He acquired the semiofficial *German Gazette*, the *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten*, and a host of other newspapers, estimated at between sixty and one hundred in number. Paper-factories also fell into his possession, and a quantity of printing establishments, for Stinnes likes what the Americans call a "vertical" trust.

Where is it all going to end? A technical journal the other day gave some remarkable figures showing the extent to which the German heavy industry has fallen into the hands of a few industrial magnates. At the head of the list comes the Stinnes foundation, the "Rhein-Elbe-Union-Bochumer-Verein-Siemens-Schuckert," with a share capital of 615,000,000 marks, which in 1919 disposed of over 15.8 per cent. of the total coal-production and over 13.1 per cent. of the total coke-production in Rhineland-Westphalia. The company owns twenty-eight furnaces in addition to other vast properties. The second largest concern is the Klöckner group, with a capital of about 135,000,000 marks, which in 1919 produced 2.3 million tons of coal and some 800,000 tons of coke. Third is the Stumm group, with a capital of 123,000,000, and a production in 1919 of about 1.3 million tons of coal and 360,000 tons of coke.

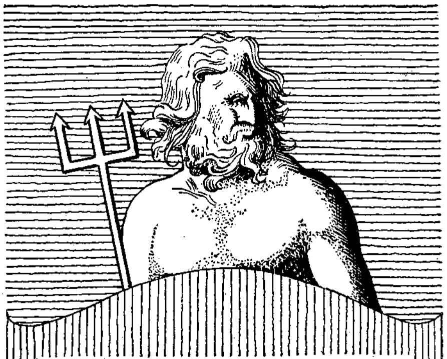
In addition to these three great groups are also the wealthy concerns such as the Thyssen group, the Haniel group, and the Roechling concern, which latter alone has a capital of 30,000,000 marks. No wonder that these gigantic figures fill the German proletariat with indignation, envy, and dismay, and that their leaders are not disposed to acquiesce in the plans drawn up by Herr Stinnes and company as an alternative to their pet scheme for the socialization of the coal and other key industries. For where, indeed, is all this going to end?

Hugo Stinnes is still a young, energetic man of fifty, surrounded by a staff of able colleagues and partners. He is always strengthening his position. One of his private secretaries is a clever intelligence officer formerly with the Lüttwitz Corps. One of his managers is a man who fought a lawsuit with such skill and determination against him that Stinnes took him promptly into his service. People are eagerly asking with what ultimate object all this colossal wealth is being incessantly piled up.

Does his present association with, and financing of, the Volkspartei mean that Stinnes is preparing to bring back the Monarchy? Is not the presence of Hindenburg and Ludendorff at the launching a few days ago of one of his ships a sign that Stinnes is beginning to show his political hand? Such speculations are part of the daily gossip of Germany. But as yet all is surmise. Few, probably, even of his intimates know what is really at the back of Stinnes's mind. He will act when the time has come, and not a day sooner.

UNAPPRECIATED DARKNESS—Suppose after going to a store and buying a dozen of oranges you found that they had given you only eight altho you had paid for a whole dozen. What would you do? asks a writer in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago). Well, by the great horn spoon, he answers, we'd go back and get the other four or else lick the storekeeper! He continues:

"And now for the sake of further illustration, suppose that you went into a motion-picture theater and were forced to sit in absolute darkness (with a dark screen) for about twenty to thirty minutes. Would you register a complaint? You say you would? Well, we guess you wouldn't. Because that's just exactly what happens every time one goes to the movies. From fifteen to twenty minutes of every hour that we spend there, we sit in absolute darkness, but we don't complain in the least—because we do not realize it. This is due to a defect of the eye—a fortunate defect, however, for upon it is built the success of the entire motion-picture industry. When we look at an object and then suddenly have that object drawn away from our field of vision, the picture of the object persists in our eye for a very short time afterward. This peculiar property of the eye is known as the persistence of vision. In the motion-picture projector, approximately sixteen separate pictures pass behind the lens every second. These, however, do not pass through smoothly but rather in a series of jerks. Each picture occupies a position in the field of the lens for a short interval of time while the shutter is open. Then, as the shutter closes, the film is suddenly jerked down so as to bring the next picture into the field of the lens. The interval of darkness (when the shutter is closed), however, is very much shorter than the time during which the picture is shown. It is so short, in fact, that the image of one picture has not died away in our eyes before the next succeeding picture appears. Thus, we see it as a continuous picture, endowed with motion due to the progressive translation of the objects on the film. Since the dark periods are about one-third as long as the periods of illumination, twenty minutes out of every hour we look at the pictures are spent in total darkness. Since we can't detect, it however, we don't mind and let it go at that. Ignorance is bliss."



Neptune could still use the brush, Tom!

A little salt water bath wouldn't loosen a single bristle, though the razor may have been a bit rusty. But, on the level now, to make *them* worth while, shouldn't some of you have "staked" the old chap to a good pair of scissors, as well?

Box 702, Williams, Arizona
March 30, 1920

Rubberset Company,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:

"May I not" add my testimonial to your others on Rubberset service? Am sorry I can't send the brush on to you, but that is impossible, since it went down with the Tuscania when she was torpedoed off the Irish Coast in February, 1918.

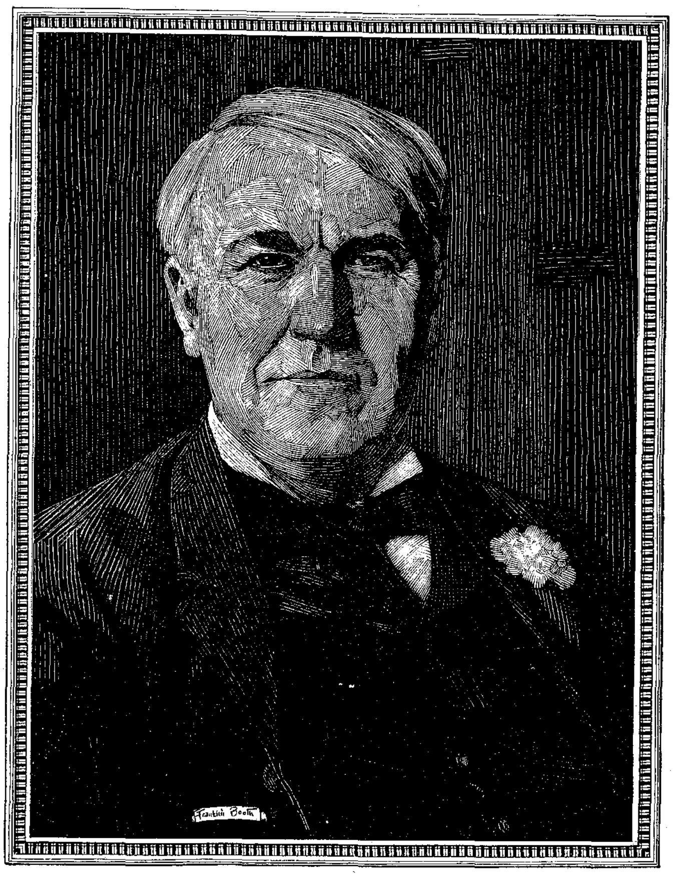
I had my Rubberset for ten years. Thru college, in the southern logging camps, the mountains of the west, and the Canadian lake country. We were inseparable. In warm water or cold, soft or hard—yes, even in coffee—my brush lived up to its reputation. Never loosened; always ready. With its companion razor, it was one of the most prized possessions lost on our ship.

Mayhap Old Neptune, if he has taken to shaving, is using it today in the Irish Sea. If so, I know he's getting satisfaction and need fear no "brush baldness." I wish him well.

Very truly yours,
(*Signed*) THOMAS P. REID

(This is No. 27 of a series of ads *NOT* written by our ad man)

RUBBERSET
LATHER HAIR TOOTH TRADE MARK BRUSHES PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!
RUBBERSET COMPANY (R. & C. H. T. CO., PROPS.) NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
RUBBERSET COMPANY LTD. FACTORIES TORONTO AND GRAVENHURST, CANADA



An Interview with Thomas A. Edison regarding the imperfections of the human voice

[*Introductory Note.*]—The realism of the New Edison is so perfect that this wonderful instrument brings the full benefits of music into every home.

In this interview, Mr. Edison explains, in his characteristic way, why this perfect realism causes him to be exceedingly careful in his selection of artists.

Mr. Edison also makes plain that the New Edison (in addition to RE-CREATING music in conjunction with Edison RE-CREATIONS) plays the talking machine records of all the principal talking machine manufacturers. The New Edison lends improved tone quality to these talking machine records. If you have a favorite artist, who does not record for the Edison Laboratories, you should certainly hear him on the New Edison.

Some five hundred Edison dealers have equipped themselves with Turn-Tables, on which they have placed the New Edison and various well-known talking machines. This Turn-Table permits each instrument to be played in the same position, in the same room, so that an absolutelv scientific comparison can be made.

"THE object of an inventor, attempting to produce a phonograph, should be to achieve the highest possible degree of realism. That has constantly been my goal, and, as is now well known, we have succeeded to a point where our phonograph reproduces, or RE-CREATES, the human voice and other forms of music, with such fidelity to the original that the most sensitive ears are unable to distinguish any difference. Our success in registering and emitting every quality of the human voice has revealed some rather remarkable facts.

"I have collected, through my agents in Europe and America, phonographic voice trials by approximately 3800 singers. Of these, there are but 22 who sing pure notes, without extraneous sounds and the almost universal tremolo effect. A singer's trill is quite a different thing from a tremolo. A trill can be and is controlled by the brain, but a tremolo is not within brain control and, so far, there has been no means found for correcting it. Most singers cannot sustain a note, without breaking it up into a series of chatterings, or tremolos. The number of waves varies

from two per second to as high as twelve. When at the latter rate, the chatter can just be heard and is not particularly objectionable. When at a slower rate, it is very objectionable.

Patti Had Pure Notes

"If this defect could be eliminated, nothing would exceed the beauty of the human voice, but, until this is done, there will be only a few singers in a century, who can emit pure notes in all registers. Patti, for example, was conspicuous for emitting pure notes, except in the lower part of her scale, and she was always reluctant to sing a song requiring the use of her lower register.

"The ordinary talking machine gives so incomplete and imperfect a reproduction of a singer's voice that the natural defects of such voice become relatively unimportant, because the defects in the talking machine are so much greater than the defects in the singer's voice. However, in the case of our phonograph, the defects in a singer's voice become very apparent, because we reveal his voice, exactly as it is. Our phonograph applies the acid test to the human voice. There are no realistic stage settings and no dramatic action to key our emotions to a pitch that renders us tolerant of imperfect singing. The impressive stage appearance and histrionic ability of the artist are lost upon us because we cannot see him.

Of 3800 singers, only 22 sing pure notes, says Mr. Edison

Opera Artists in Concert

"The opera artist has somewhat the same problem when he appears in concert work. Lacking the stage picture and trappings of the opera, the grand opera star frequently fails on the concert platform, because of vocal defects, which are obscured in his appearances on the opera stage. Needless to say, the test, which our new phonograph imposes, is many times more severe than that of concert work.

"*The emotional effects and consequent benefits of music are well known. Through the agency of our new phonograph, and because of its realism, I can produce the same effects as would result from the original music, provided I use artists, who emit pure tones and have artistic potentialities, which are fully felt by the listener, even though he does not see the artists.*

"*I instruct my agents, when listening to an artist, in opera or concert, to close their eyes, in order to approximate as nearly as possible the conditions under which the phonograph will be heard.*

No Truly Perfect Voice

"The foregoing will, I think, make plain why I am unwilling to let an artist do serious work for my new phonograph, unless his voice is free from objectionable defects. I have not as yet encountered the truly perfect voice, but I endeavor to obtain voices that are as nearly perfect as possible; and, no matter how great an artist's reputation may be, I will not record him if his voice is below my standards.

"Even artists, whose voices meet my standards, frequently are not in sufficiently good voice to sustain the acid test of our phonograph. The fact that an artist is in good enough voice to appear in opera or concert, without evoking criticism, does not necessarily signify that our phonograph will not reveal that he is actually in poor voice. We cancel many recording dates for this cause. I believe this practice is unusual elsewhere. The reason for this is obvious, since, if the reproduction is inadequate and imperfect, voice defects, due, for example, to a cold, are not likely to be detected in the reproduction.

Admires Stage Personality

"I wish most emphatically to say that I have every admiration for the peculiar gifts of the singer, whose stage presence, or physical charm, enables him, or her, to achieve a great reputation, despite the handicap of an inferior voice, but I hope no one will expect me to record such voices. I realize that there is a certain amount of historic interest in collecting—much as one collects mementos for a memory book—the records of celebrated artists, irrespective of whether their records are truly agreeable to the ear, and I am very glad that the records of all the principal talking machine companies can be played on the New Edison, with the best possible results. Anyone, desiring the talking machine records of artists, who do not make recordings for me, will find that such records (unless they contain extraordinary faults) are given increased musical value by our new phonograph."

The NEW EDISON

"the phonograph with a soul"

What is your annual rust bill?

When you buy screening you naturally want it to be good looking, easy to see through—to admit plenty of light and air. But unless you buy Monel metal screens for your doors, windows and porch you will always be paying toll to rust.

Monel metal never rusts

The work that screening must do is not easy. It is subjected to all weather—rain and snow—is coated with ice—is baked by the sun. Paint or other surface protection chips and peels off and the underneath metal wires corrode. Excepting Monel, all screening materials eventually corrode.

Monel metal screening earns its first cost with interest

Monel metal costs more on the square foot basis than any other screening materials, but that is more than offset by the fact that replacements are necessary but once in a great while. That eliminates labor costs—the biggest item in screen renewals. Monel metal screens put up nine years ago on a seaside cottage at Chadwick, N. J., are still up, good as new. Sea fogs and salt spray even, do not injure Monel metal screening.

Monel first won industrial favor

Leading engineers and manufacturers of power plant and chemical apparatus standardize on Monel for duties that demand strength, rust and acid resistance. They use Monel metal to assure long, continuous service.

The International Nickel Company
43 Exchange Place . New York

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

The name Monel identifies the natural nickel alloy—67% nickel, 28% copper and 5% other metals — produced by The International Nickel Company. Monel metal products include Monel blocks, Monel rods, Monel castings, Monel wire, Monel strip stock, Monel sheet, etc.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

SPEEDING THROUGH HISTORY WITH H. G. WELLS

> "Yet I doubt not through the ages one
> increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with
> the process of the suns."

After all, it is to assert this increasing purpose, to demonstrate the widening of men's thoughts, that H. G. Wells writes his history. Were nothing more attempted than to tell "the whole story of life and mankind" in "one continuous narrative," as promised in the introduction, the result would be a valuable text-book, but it would not be the most-talked-of serious book of the winter. Here is more than history, here is a philosophy of life, here is elaborate explanation of the origins of ideas and institutions, here is an attempt to penetrate the darkness of the future. The warring nations and alien races which compose mankind are seen striving, now consciously, now blindly, toward world-unity. Man's Golden Age awaits him in the future. It is not to be reached at a single bound. Indeed, most efforts to achieve unity and peace have been sad and sickening failures, sometimes because of the weaknesses of man-made machinery, sometimes because of the unworthiness of the so-called great, at times of world crisis. To-day we are still aghast at what seemed to a plunge back into barbarism. Yet how lightly these failures of civilization weigh in the balance against our swift eight-thousand-year rise from savagery, the 500,000 years during which man was evolving from the brute, and the hundreds of millions of years since life first came to this planet!

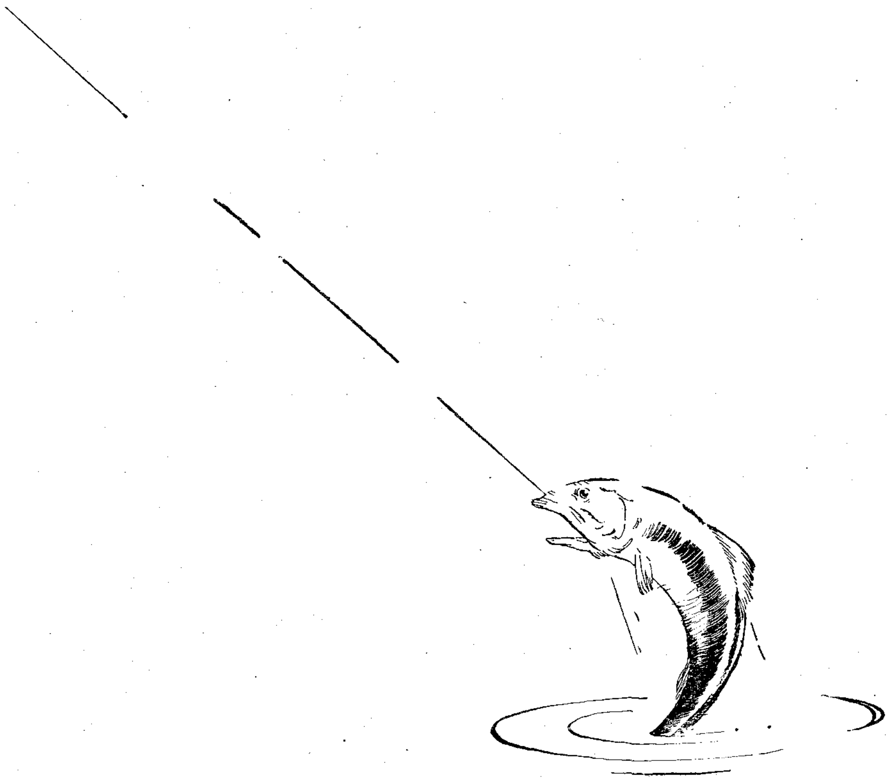
And so "The Outline of History" (Macmillan) begins with the first faint stirrings of life upon this already age-old earth. Diagrams, maps, and pictures help us to realize the development from one geologic period to another, and the accepted scientific theories of evolution and of the origin of man are carefully presented. Finally, after fishes and reptiles and mammals, a little matter of 40,000 years ago, toward the end of the Fourth Glacial Age, the first true men appear in Europe, not ape-men, but creatures with brain cases and hands, teeth and necks, practically like ours. Men learn to use tools and weapons, to sow and reap, to make clothing and dig out or erect shelters. Living becomes almost comfortable. Man's thoughts reach out; he develops traditions, tabus, and vague religious ideas, centering about the sun, the stars, and what Mr. Wells calls "the old man" of the tribe or family.

Geographical barriers divide mankind and races develop. But the lines of racial demarcation are confused by man's propensity to wander and to interbreed. Some time previous to 5000 B.C., while the most of mankind lead nomadic lives, a civilization with cities dawns in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China. Kings and priests, the palace and the temple, become part of the story, and there is a beginning of division into classes, which in India grew into the rigid caste system.

These civilizations leave a record behind them, for man has learned to write. Before real writing came the picture-writing of the caveman. The Chinese mind, in its own peculiar way, worked out from this the existing complex system of ideographs, pictographs and phonograms. This fact had an important bearing on world history, for it is probably "the complexity of her speech and writing more than any other imaginable cause that has made China to-day, politically, socially, and individually, a vast pool of backward people rather than the foremost power in the whole world." But the Western peoples did this thing better. Picture-writing became conventionalized in Mesopotamia, because it had to be done upon clay with sharp-pointed instruments, making elaborate drawing impossible and turning curves into angles. It helped these people "greatly to learn to write that they had to draw so badly." Alphabets developed out of the picture-writing and syllable writing. With writing, of course, history really begins. Traditions are fixt, thought is communicated over distance and preserved for future generations, and an instrument for unity is in man's grasp. Many hundreds of years later the next great step comes with the invention of printing, by which writings can be copied quickly and indefinitely and universal education is made possible.

Languages and alphabets were developed in time to hand on the great gifts given to mankind by the Jews and the Greeks. The real Jewish religion really developed after the Captivity, we are told. The idea of a coming Messiah becomes the most vital part of the Jewish faith. The Jews begin to think of their Jehovah as the one God of the whole earth who will some time establish his rule throughout the universe. The Hebrew prophets introduce religion as a force outside the formalities of the temple, and they look to the coming of a Kingdom of Heaven. From this time on "there runs through human thought, now weakly and obscurely, now gathering power, the idea of one rule in the world and of a promise and possibility of an active and splendid peace and happiness in human affairs."

What the Hebrews did for the soul of man the Greeks did for his intellect. The first "democracy" is that of the Greek cities. After the Persian wars came the classic period of Greek literature and philosophy. A partial explanation of this remarkable outbreak of creative power is that a number of citizens of Athens lived for the better part of the generation under conditions which in all countries have disposed men to produce good and beautiful work; "they were secure, they were free, and they had pride; and they were without that temptation of apparent and unchallenged power which disposes all of us to inflict wrongs upon our fellow men." Mr. Wells is inclined to think that the Athenians knew what they were about when they gave Socrates the hemlock. Plato's was the first mind to respond to the challenge of "human discord and the misfit of human institutions" by planning the first of all Utopias. Aristotle was the father of science and actually had the modern scientific view-point. So we see that these Greeks were, after all, moderns. They began to discuss the things we are discussing to-day. "Mankind is growing up," and there is seen in Judea and Athens the first appeal to righteousness and to truth "from the passions and confusions and immediate appearances of existence." Henceforth, the history of the world, according to Mr. Wells, is chiefly a story of great failures. With the philosophy and science of Greece



Paper is part of the picture

The textures, colors and weights of Strathmore Expressive Papers are rich in suggestion.

They say many things for skillful users of advertising.

A foam-flecked Strathmore Paper suggests the Great Outdoors for an advertiser of sportsman's goods.

A daintily textured, cream-tinted Strathmore Paper expresses the idea of *Daintiness* for a perfume importer.

A rough, stone-textured, stone-colored Strathmore Paper says Concrete for a cement manufacturer.

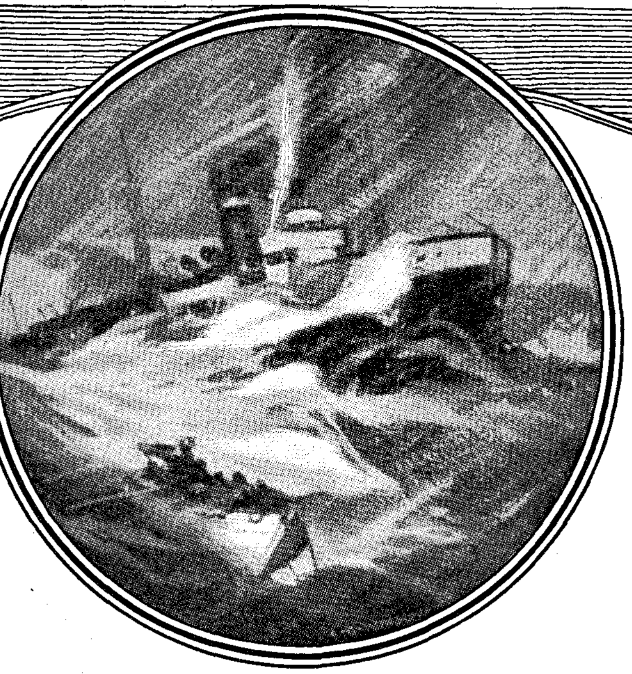
And so, for every business and every product, *including yours,* there is a Strathmore Expressive Paper that will say its say.

Your printer is the man to help you find it. In the meantime, write us for the Strathmore Demonstration Set. This is a graphic example of the suggestion-power of the appropriate type, color, illustration and Strathmore Expressive Paper. Strathmore Paper Company, Mittineague, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

STRATHMORE

Expressive Papers

STRATHMORE PAPERS



Up from the bottom of the Pacific

A LETTER and a check started one winter night in 1910 out of Cordova, a little Alaskan town. The ink on the envelope and the letter linked someone in the north to something the C. E. Davis Supply Company had in stock in Seattle; his handwriting on the check gratified these wants.

The letter left Valdez in a sack in the hold of the Yucatan. On the afternoon of February 17 the Yucatan stuck her nose into a whipping blizzard, rammed an iceberg, and sank.

Passengers and crew made Chichagof Island in the boats. The mails were saved.

Most of the addresses on those soggy letters were washed away.

But not this letter. It was delivered, and the check was cashed, for they were written in

CARTER'S

THE address was as clear, the check as valid, as the day they were written.

Your correspondence may never meet a shipwreck, nor a fire, nor a flood. But the supreme emergencies Carter's Inks have met for over sixty years prove that no ink that will fail at the big test is good enough for the little tests of daily use.

And the Carter Laboratories control the quality of inks to protect your name and your company records as they were written. Whether you buy two ounces or a quart, you get that unchangeable protection.

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
New York Boston Chicago Montreal

CARTER INX PRODUCTS
Writing Fluid, Fountain Pen Inks, Red Ink [Carmine], Real-black Ink, Ink Eraser, Cico Paste, Photolibrary Paste, Cement, Glue Pencils, Great Stickist Mucilage, Copying Inks, Drawing Inks, Indelible Inks, Stamping Inks, Vel Vet Show Card Colors, White and Gold Inks, Violet, Green and Blue Inks, Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Numbering Machine Inks.

CARTER'S
WRITING FLUID
BLUE BLACK
CICO
CARTER INX PRODUCTS

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

and the ethics of Judaism and Christianity becoming a common possession of mankind, and with successive events tending toward world unity, that unity would have been accomplished long ago but for the inadequacy of certain peoples and individuals when opportunity presented. We now meet the first of the "heroes of history" who failed to make good. Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and the rest are but "conspicuous adventurers," and they receive less attention than other men of smaller gifts who are deemed more truly representative of their respective peoples or epochs. Alexander carved out an empire with his sword; but he left behind nothing permanent, partly because he died so young, but chiefly because he was not a statesman but simply a hard-drinking military genius, a man of colossal vanity, "to whom empire was no more than opportunity for egoistic display."

H. G. Wells does not like the Romans. In the history of the Republic he finds much that is modern, as, for instance, the contests between aristocracy and commons, the development of money and credit, the professional politicians, and the political corruption. But in spite of the culture at the top, the Roman world was, in general, illiterate and bloodthirsty and superstitious. Mr. Wells finds fault with the Romans for not inventing printing—an accusation which he also brings against the scholars of Alexandria—and for not developing a decent, efficient, representative government. Again and again he comes back to the idea that "if Republican Rome was the first of modern self-governing national communities, she was certainly the 'Neanderthal' form of them." Mr. Wells's antipathy to everything Roman appears in his character sketch of Cato the Censor, whom he considers the type of the Roman of the Punic-War period:

"While the eleven-year-old Hannibal was taking his vow of undying hatred, there was running about a farmhouse of Tusculum a small but probably very disagreeable child of two, named Marcus Porcius Cato. This boy lived to be eighty-five years old, and his ruling passion seems to have been hatred for any human happiness but his own. He was a good soldier, and had a successful political career. He held a command in Spain, and distinguished himself by his cruelties. He posed as a champion of religion and public morality, and under this convenient cloak carried on a lifelong war against everything that was young, gracious, or pleasant. Whoever roused his jealousy incurred his moral disapproval. He was energetic in the support and administration of all laws against dress, against the personal adornment of women, against entertainments and free discussion. He was so fortunate as to be made censor, which gave him great power over the private lives of public people. He was thus able to ruin public opponents through private scandals. He expelled Manlius from the Senate for giving his wife a kiss in the daytime in the sight of their daughter. He persecuted Greek literature, about which, until late in life, he was totally ignorant. Then he read and admired Demosthenes. He wrote in Latin upon agriculture and the ancient and lost virtues of Rome. From these writings much light is thrown upon his qualities. One of his maxims was that when a slave was not sleeping he should be working.

Another was that old oxen and slaves should be sold off. He left the war-horse that had carried him through his Spanish campaigns behind him when he returned to Italy in order to save freight. He hated other people's gardens, and cut off the supply of water for garden use in Rome. After entertaining company, when dinner was over he would go out to correct any negligence in the service with a leather thong. He admired his own virtues very greatly, and insisted upon them in his own writings. In his old age Cato became lascivious and misconducted himself with a woman slave. Finally, when his son protested against this disorder of their joint household, he married a young wife, the daughter of his secretary, who was not in a position to refuse his offer. (What became of the woman slave is not told. Probably he sold her.) This compendium of all the old Roman virtues died at an advanced age, respected and feared."

Mr. Wells naturally takes no stock in the "demigod theory" of Julius Cæsar. Cæsar's "complications" with Cleopatra "mark the elderly sensualist or sentimentalist rather than the master-ruler of men," and his "divine pretensions" are "not the symptoms of great-mindedness, but of a common man's megalomania." The Roman Empire of Trajan or Marcus Aurelius was an impressive political entity comprising the entire Mediterranean world. But "from the Rhine to the Euphrates all along to the north of the Alps and the Danube and the Black Sea stretched one continuous cloud of nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples whom the statescraft of Imperial Rome was never able to pacify and civilize nor her military science subdue." The Cæsars were inadequate to the task of unifying the world, altho they succeeded in delaying for centuries the oncoming of the barbarians. Rome failed because it had no soul, because it was "colossally ignorant and unimaginative." It "made no effort to teach or train or win its common people to any conscious participation with its life." Science, literature, and education were "entrusted to the care of slaves, who were bred and trained and sold like dogs or horses; ignorant, pompous, and base, the Roman adventurers of finance and property, who created the empire, lorded it with a sense of the utmost security while their destruction gathered without the empire and within." While "the overtaxed and overstrained Imperial machine" of Rome was "staggering toward its downfall," the parallel empire in China was "consolidating and developing a far tougher and more enduring moral and intellectual unity than the Romans ever achieved."

Mr. Wells professes to write as if his book were to be read as much by Hindus or Moslems or Buddhists as by Americans and western Europeans, and he tries to hold the religious balance level without going too deeply into disputed points. Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam are each found to contain essential truths which might easily be combined or which might alone furnish a reasonable basis for a unifying world religion. Mr. Wells reduces the teachings of Jesus to the doctrine of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven. But this simple doctrine was equivalent to the proclamation of a moral, social, economic, and political revolution. Paul of Tarsus added the idea of the Atonement as an explanation of Christ's crucifixion; "he found the Nazarenes with a spirit and hope, and he left them Christians with the beginning of a creed."

EBERHARD FABER

The pencil that's always friendly

Never be conscious of your pencil when you use it. It distracts.

Smooth Van Dykes are friendly pencils—pencils that don't break off easily, that wear down smoothly, that sharpen economically.

Van Dyke is the finest drawing pencil we know how to make—and ours is the oldest pencil factory in America.

Now ask for Van Dyke by name at any *stationers.*

EBERHARD FABER
The Oldest Pencil Factory in America
NEW YORK

"HOW PENCILS ARE MADE"

This is the title of a most interesting and fascinating booklet which will be sent free to you upon request. Address us please, at

42 Greenpoint Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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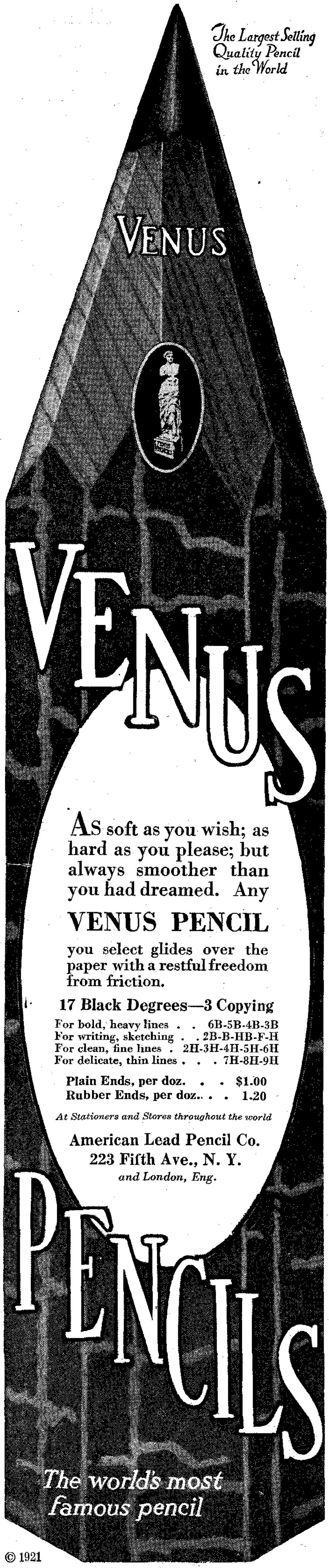
VAN DYKE

drawing pencils and erasers


The Largest Selling Quality Pencil in the World
VENUS
VENUS PENCILS
The world's most famous pencil

AS soft as you wish; as hard as you please; but always smoother than you had dreamed. Any

VENUS PENCIL

you select glides over the paper with a restful freedom from friction.

17 Black Degrees—3 Copying

For bold, heavy lines . . 6B-5B-4B-3B
For writing, sketching . . 2B-B-HB-F-H
For clean, fine lines . 2H-3H-4H-5H-6H
For delicate, thin lines . . . 7H-8H-9H

Plain Ends, per doz. . . $1.00
Rubber Ends, per doz.. . . 1.20

At Stationers and Stores throughout the world

American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
and London, Eng.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Christianity spread in spite of persecutions until the Emperor Constantine put the cross and the Christian monogram upon the shields of his legionaries in 312 A.D. In a few centuries the leadership of the Bishop of Rome had been accepted by most of the Christian world. The Pope had become in theory and to a certain extent in practise the high priest, censor, judge, and divine monarch of Christendom, which in the West extended far beyond the utmost range of the old empire. The idea grew up of a unified Christendom with a common loyalty to the Church and its visible head and "the history of Europe from the fifth century onward to the fifteenth is very largely the history of the failure of this great idea of a great divine world-government to realize itself in practise."

The chapter on Buddhism is one of the best in the book. We read that some time in the sixth century B.C. Siddhartha Gautama Sakya was born in India. A sudden realization of the tragedies of life made him turn ascetic. Study and asceticism not giving him light, he left his five disciples and wandered about alone till wisdom came to him under the Bo-tree. He taught his revelation and became known as Buddha. The fundamental Buddhist doctrine tells how to live and act and speak and think so as to reach Nirvana, or soul-serenity, by overcoming man's unworthy desires for gratification of the senses, for personal immortality, and for worldly prosperity. The teaching of history "is strictly in accordance with this teaching of Buddha," for there is "no social order, no security, no peace or happiness, no righteous leadership or kingship, unless men lose themselves in something greater than themselves." Buddhism spread throughout China, Japan, and the Malay Peninsula. It became extinct in India, tho not until after the reign of the great Buddhist King Asoka, of whom the historian says: "Amid the tens of thousands of names of monarchs that crowd the columns of histories, their majesties, and graciousnesses, and sovereignty, and royal highnesses, and the like, the name of Asoka shines, and shines almost alone, a star." Buddhism soon degenerated from its early simplicity. An intricate theology was introduced with a multiplicity of gods. A vast accumulation of vulgar marvels presently sprang up about the memory of the founder. The writer accounts for this last fact by remarking that "there seems to be no limit to the lies that honest but stupid disciples will tell for the glory of their master and for what they regard as the success of their propaganda."

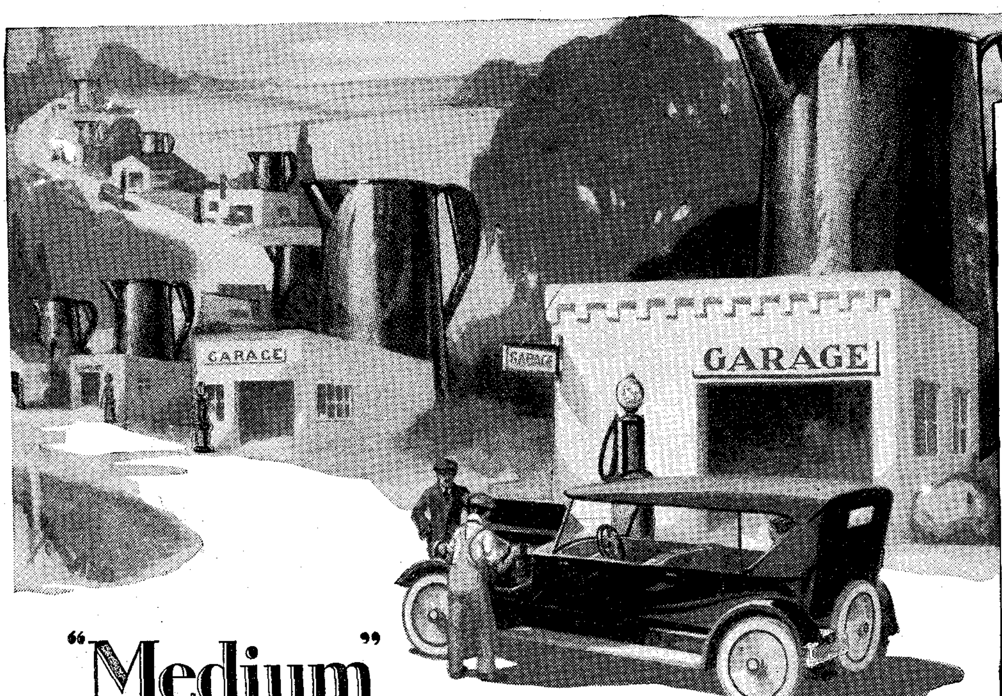
The founder of Islam was born of a poor family in the Arabian city of Mekka in 570 A.D. This religion spread so rapidly, partly because it "was pitted against the corrupted Christianity of the seventh century and against the decaying tradition of the Zoroastrian magi," and partly because as religion it was simple, democratic, priestless, and full of spirit of kindliness, generosity, and brotherhood. The failure of Islam lay largely in the fact that, while as religion it was strong, politically it had nothing to teach the world.

When the Cross and the Crescent met in the first of those romantic and picturesque but futile wars known as the Crusades, the power and influence of the papacy was at its height. A hundred years later the popes had lost their hold upon the hearts of princes—the career of Frederick II. of Germany being a case in point—and the faith and conscience of the common people were turning against a merely political and aggressive church. The final result, of course, was the Reformation. The papacy had failed to achieve its ideal of a unified Christendom, partly, we are told, because the methods of electing a pope kept young and vigorous men from the office.

After the conquests of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane had left much of Asia under the rule of various Mongol dynasties, and after the limits of Christendom and Mohammedanism had been roughly fixt, the face of Europe began to assume its present form. We hear little in this history about the Holy Roman Empire, which is considered to perform a most futile rôle as a unifying influence. Its last period of importance is the reign of Charles V., and when this Hapsburg monarch died in 1558 "the greatness of the Holy Roman Empire died with him."

The rebirth of civilization dates from about 1500. The development of the use of paper and the invention of printing help to popularize education. The common man begins to read. Martin Luther (1483–1546) sets up the Bible as a counter-authority to the Church. Mankind, after more than a thousand years consecrated to fighting, starts again to think. Aristotelian logic, long supreme in medieval universities, is challenged. After thinkers like Abélard, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and Occam, comes Roger Bacon, with his modern view-point. The alchemists and the astrologists did their bit, and suddenly, with the sixteenth century, western Europe broke forth with a galaxy of names that outshine the scientific reputations of the best age of Greece —Leonardo da Vinci, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Francis Bacon, and Harvey.

The era of the modern state begins. This modern state appears to Mr. Wells as "a tentative combination of two apparently contradictory ideals. The idea of a community of *faith and obedience*, such as the earliest civilizations undoubtedly were, and the idea of a *community of will*, such as were the primitive political groupings of the Nordic and Hunnish peoples." The first phase of the modern state is the Machiavellian monarchy—the France of Louis XIV., the Spain of Philip II., the Prussia of Frederick the Great. "The intellectual and moral development of the Western mind" and the drift toward Machiavellian monarchy went on for a time concurrently. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they began to clash. The discovery of America, the establishment of a great English-speaking Federal republic in the New World, and finally the French revolution, also had a part in bringing the end of absolutism. But, according to Mr. Wells, while the king yields to cabinet and parliament, the "Foreign Office" continues the Machiavellian tradition and the divine right of kings is superseded by a deification of the state. To this sovereign deity, "to the unity of 'Italy,' to the hegemony of 'Prussia,' to the glory of 'France,' and the destiny of 'Russia,'" Europe has "sacrificed many generations of possible unity, peace, and prosperity, and the lives of millions of men." These have been "the real and living gods of Europe." And yet—"in the background of the consciousness of the world, waiting as the silence and moonlight wait above the flares and shouts, the hurdy-gurdies and quarrels of a village fair, is the knowledge that all man-



“Medium” Oil from Nine Garages

And no two alike!

The high cost of asking merely for "light," "medium" or "heavy" oil

A MOTORIST bought nine separate quarts of oil from nine garages. In each case he asked for a quart of "medium" oil. The samples were sent to us for analysis.

No two tested alike, either in body or character.

A vital point in automobile lubrication is involved.

Assume that one of these "medium" oils was correct for that man's car. Then in body the other eight were certainly incorrect. Their use would lead to wasted gasoline, wasted oil, loss of power and all the effects of incorrect lubrication.

One manufacturer's "light" is often another's "medium." A third manufacturer's "medium" may be a fourth manufacturer's "heavy." No central authority sets definite standards for oils so classed.

Furthermore: Under the heat of service many so-called "heavy" oils become thinner than many so-called "medium" grades.

The motorist who buys oil in this hit-or-miss way is certain to get hit-or-miss compression and hit-or-miss protection.

* * *

WE PRODUCE Gargoyle Mobiloils in several grades. We mark these grades with letters or symbols—"A", "B", "E", "Arctic." The grade which is of the correct body and character for *your* car is plainly indicated on our Chart of Automobile Recommendations. To use any other grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils than that specified for your car in the Chart is a mistake.

When you use the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car in the Chart, the oil in your crank-case does not vary from day to day or week to week. You get uniform protection, full compression and consistent performance. You get true economy of upkeep and operating costs.

To buy your oil in any other way is to invite wasted gasoline and other unnecessary expenses.

If your car is not listed on the partial Chart to the right, send for our booklet, "Correct Automobile Lubrication," which contains the complete Chart. Or consult the complete Chart at your dealer's.

In writing, please address our nearest branch.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Chart of Recommendations
for AUTOMOBILES
(Abbreviated Edition)

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

How to Read the Chart

THE Correct Grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

These recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise specified.

Where different grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and constitutes a scientific guide to Correct Automobile Lubrication.

If your car is not listed in this partial chart, consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which lists the Correct Grades for *all* cars.

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NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1920		1919		1918		1917		1916	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Atlas	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Bessemer	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Biddle	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers (6-48)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
“ (6-40)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cylinder)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
“ (FA)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ (FB & 1 ton)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cleveland	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dixie Flyer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal (Model S-X)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
“ (Special)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. Trucks	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Grant (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (Com.) (Model 12)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (“) All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
“ All Other Models	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jones	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
King (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (Model 48)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
“ “ (12 cylinder)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
“ “ All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Liberty	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E
Luverne	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maccar (5½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (8 cylinder)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Moline-Knight	....	....	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe (Model M 2)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	E	E
“ (“ M 3)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Nash (Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
“ (Model 671)	....	....	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
National (6 cylinder)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (12 cylinder)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Noble	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Oakland (8 cylinder)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Old Hickory	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
“ (6 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
“ (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oshkosh	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cylinder)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ All Other Models	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pan (Model A)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ (Model 250)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Peerless (8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ All Other Models	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ (Com.) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (“) All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
R & V Knight	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E	....	....
Rock Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sanford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saxon	....	....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Scripps-Booth (4 cylinder)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
“ “ (6 & 8 cylinder)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
United (Grand Rapids,) (2½ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ “ (3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ “ “ (4 ton)	....	....	A	A	....	....	A	A	....	....
“ “ “ (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
“ “ “ (6 ton)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ “ All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (Model 34)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (6 cylinder)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
“ (Com.) (¾ ton)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ “ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Vim (Models 22, 23 and 24)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (Model 25)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (16 valve)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
“ (3 ton)	....	....	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A
Willys Six	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Winther Six	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ (Com.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Winther-Marwin (1½ ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ All Other Models	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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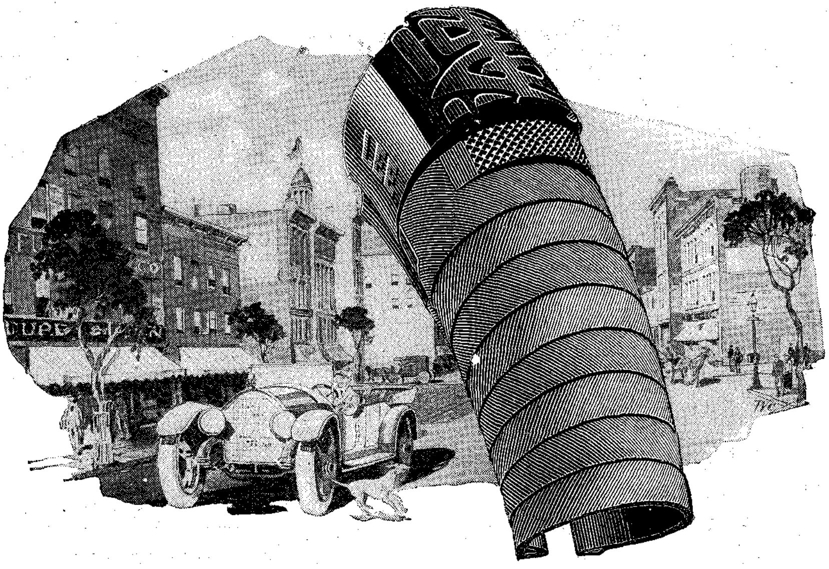

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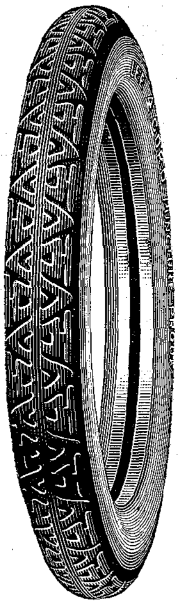

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

kind is one brotherhood, that God is the universal and impartial father of mankind, and that only in that universal service can mankind find peace or peace be found for the troubles of an individual soul."

The French Revolution was a dramatic attempt to create a new world. It failed, Mr. Wells believes, chiefly because "the new order found itself confronted with three riddles, which it was quite unprepared to solve: property, currency, and international relationship." After the Revolution came Napoleon, and probably no chapter in the history has aroused more discussion than the one dealing with Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Wells can find no beauty or greatness in the Corsican. This "dark, little, archaic personage, hard, compact, capable, unscrupulous, imitative, and neatly vulgar," appears at one of the crises of history. Had this man been endowed with "any profundity of vision, any power of creative imagination, had he been accessible to any disinterested ambition, he might have done work for mankind that would have made him the very sun of history."

"There lacked nothing to this great occasion but a noble imagination. And, failing that, Napoleon could do no more than strut upon the crest of this great mountain of opportunity like a cockerel on a dunghill. The figure he makes in history is one of almost incredible self-conceit, of vanity, greed, and cunning, of callous contempt and disregard of all who trusted him, and of a grandiose aping of Cæsar, Alexander, and Charlemagne which would be purely comic if it were not caked over with human blood. Until, as Victor Hugo said in his tremendous way, 'God was bored by him,' and he was kicked aside into a corner to end his days, explaining and explaining how very clever his worst blunders had been, growling about his dismal, hot island, shooting birds, and squabbling meanly with an underbred jailer who failed to show him proper 'respect.'"

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the new scientific theories, the mechanical revolution—which may be called man's new mastery over forces and substances—and the concurrent industrial revolution, brought new ideas in the realm in economics and politics and also in that of religion. Robert Owen and Karl Marx laid the foundations of modern Socialism. In the religious world the writings of the geologists and finally the statement of the theory of evolution by Darwin shook the belief of the new generations in the formal Christianity of their fathers. We may be coming to a reconstruction and simplification of Christianity, and the decline of faith may have been merely "a cleansing of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth from theological and ceremonial accretions."

Politically, the nineteenth century was marked by the continued development of nationalism and the rise of imperialism. The "nation" is characteristically defined as, "in effect, any assembly, mixture, or confusion of people which is afflicted by a Foreign Office of its own in order that it should behave collectively as if it alone constituted humanity." According to Wells, the creed of imperialism is that "a powerful and advanced nation is conceded the right to dominate a group of other less advanced nations, or less politically developed nations, or peoples whose nationality was still undeveloped, who were expected, by the dominating nation, to be grateful for its protection and dominance."

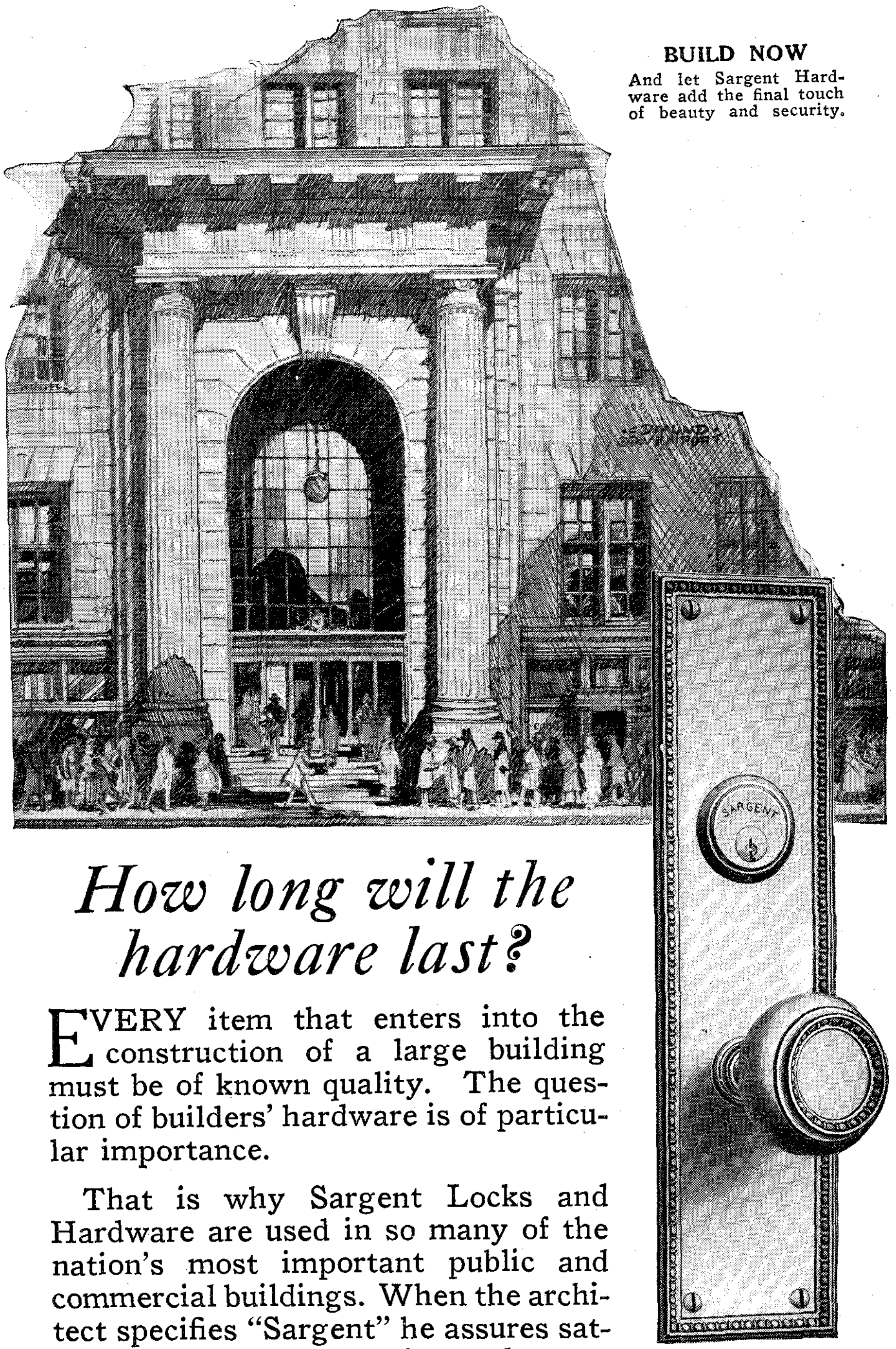
The natural development of a civilization based on nationalism and imperialism was the armed peace of the opening years of the twentieth century, and a growing rivalry between the German and British empires. In 1914 came the inevitable *dénouement*, the Great War, with its accompaniments of submarine fighting, aircraft, tanks, high explosives, and trench warfare. Russia threw off the Romanofs and began to experiment with Communism. Germany and Austria dismissed the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

The year after the war the world was "like a man who has just had a vital surgical operation roughly performed." Nations which had met the demands of war found themselves unable to solve those of peace. The story of peace turns upon the adventure of President Wilson, "of his rise to predominant importance in the world's hopes and attention, of his failure to justify to that predominance." The Fourteen Points marked a new epoch in human affairs. For some months "the whole world was lit by faith in Wilson." The reasons for the American's President's "failure" are set down as follows by Mr. Wells, and form an interesting contrast to broader explanations advanced by General Smuts and others as Mr. Wilson retired from public life:

> "He remained the President representing the American Democratic party when circumstances conspired to make him the representative of the general interests of mankind. He made no attempt to forget party issues for a time, and to incorporate with himself such great American leaders as ex-President Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, and the like. He did not draw fully upon the moral and intellectual resources of the States; he made the whole issue too personal, and he surrounded himself with merely personal adherents. And a still graver error was his decision to come to the Peace Conference himself. . . . It is so easy to be wise after the event, and to perceive that he should not have come over."

And so the Great War was followed by the "Petty Peace" setting up the "flimsy League," and the "Outline of History" is brought down to our own times. The world, wracked by war, disillusioned by peace, looks almost hopelessly toward the future. But the historian of failures becomes a prophet of good tidings. What of the future? For one thing, "nationalism as a god must follow the tribal gods to limbo." A great religious revival may emerge, "of a simplicity and scope to draw together men of alien races and now discrete traditions into one common and sustained way of living for the world's service." Mr. Wells sees little hope in the present League as an instrument for bringing the nations together, but it may be succeeded by a more perfect union. The next stage in human history will be a conscious struggle to establish or prevent a political world community. Among the forces tending toward world control are the destructiveness of modern war, the need of systematizing world trade and finance, the necessity of world control of airways, and, perhaps most important of all, the influence of the free and growing intelligence of mankind.

What will be the broad fundamentals of the world-state? It will have a common world religion and universal education; there will be no armies, no navies, and no



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Sargent Locks provide security and convenience; they are dependable and durable. Sargent Hardware is beautiful in design. There are patterns to harmonize with any style of architecture or decoration.

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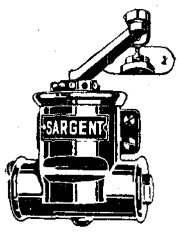
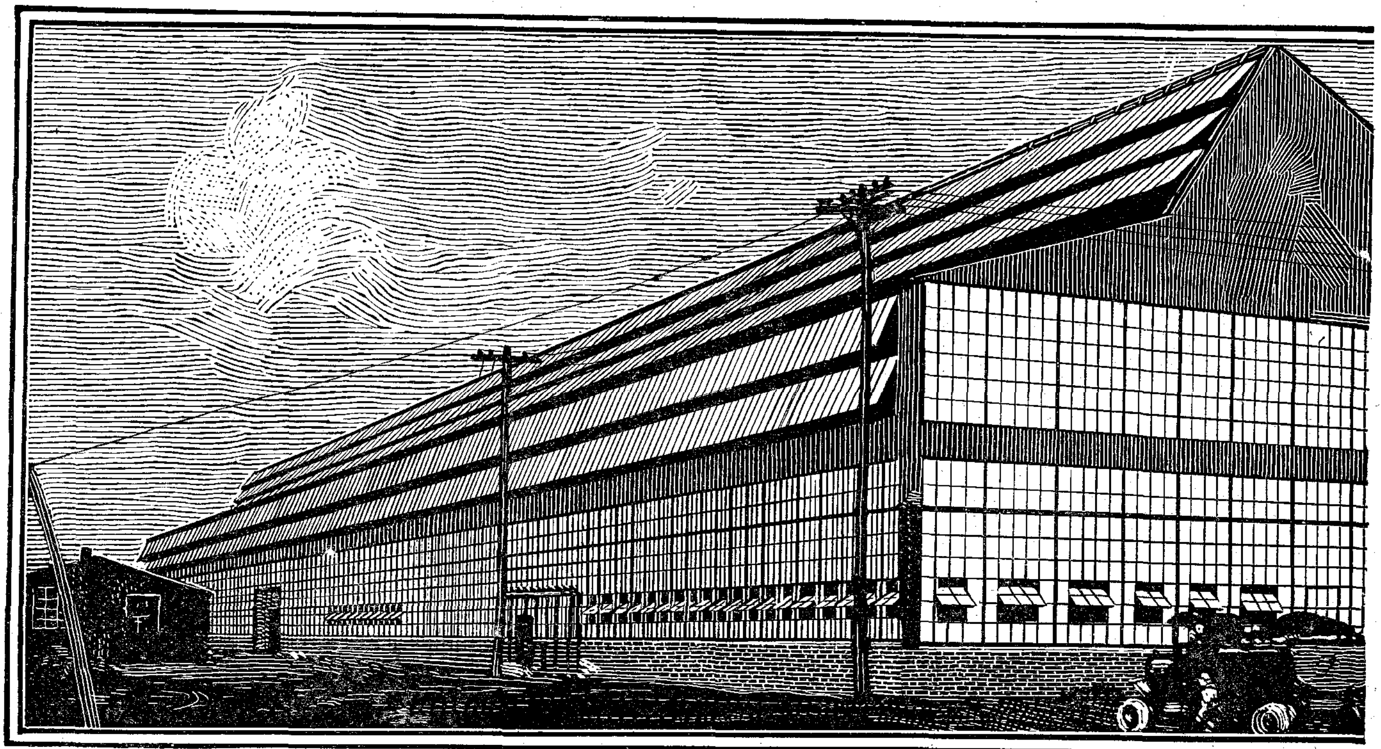


You can install Sargent Door Closers and almost forget them. They function surely and silently with little attention. There are heavy models for outside and inside use and a light model for light inside doors. Let us send you particulars.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
40 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE



Detroit Seamless Steel Tubes Company, Detroit, Mich.

How Continuous the Atmosphere Clear

Pure, fresh air, and clear atmosphere—in a mammoth steel working plant with its hot rolling and piercing machines, batteries of forges and annealing furnaces, and pickling vats, belching out smoke and gas and fumes.

This is the contrast which exists in the new plant of the Detroit Seamless Steel Tubes Company, makers of tubes for boilers, automobiles and other mechanical purposes.

How is this result accomplished? The course of the smoke as it arises from the furnaces furnishes the answer.

Fenestra Continuous Monitor Sash, row upon row of it, open the sides of the great valley trusses in the roof, and the upper portions of the sidewalls from one end of the building to the other. The contour of the roof guides the

The plant of the Detroit Seamless Steel Tubes Company is really an immense one-room structure, divided for purposes of daylight and ventilation, into three bays, one 700 feet long, the others 500 feet long and each approximately 100 feet wide. Each bay is surmounted by a valley roof, equipped with the latest design of Fenestra Continuous Top Hung Sash, operated mechanically. These sash when opened, form a weather protected outlet which is the key to the whole ventilating system.

Exceptionally high sidewalls of Fenestra throw an evenly distributed light well into the center of the working floor, where it is augmented by the broad glass area in the monitors.

Detroit Steel Products Company

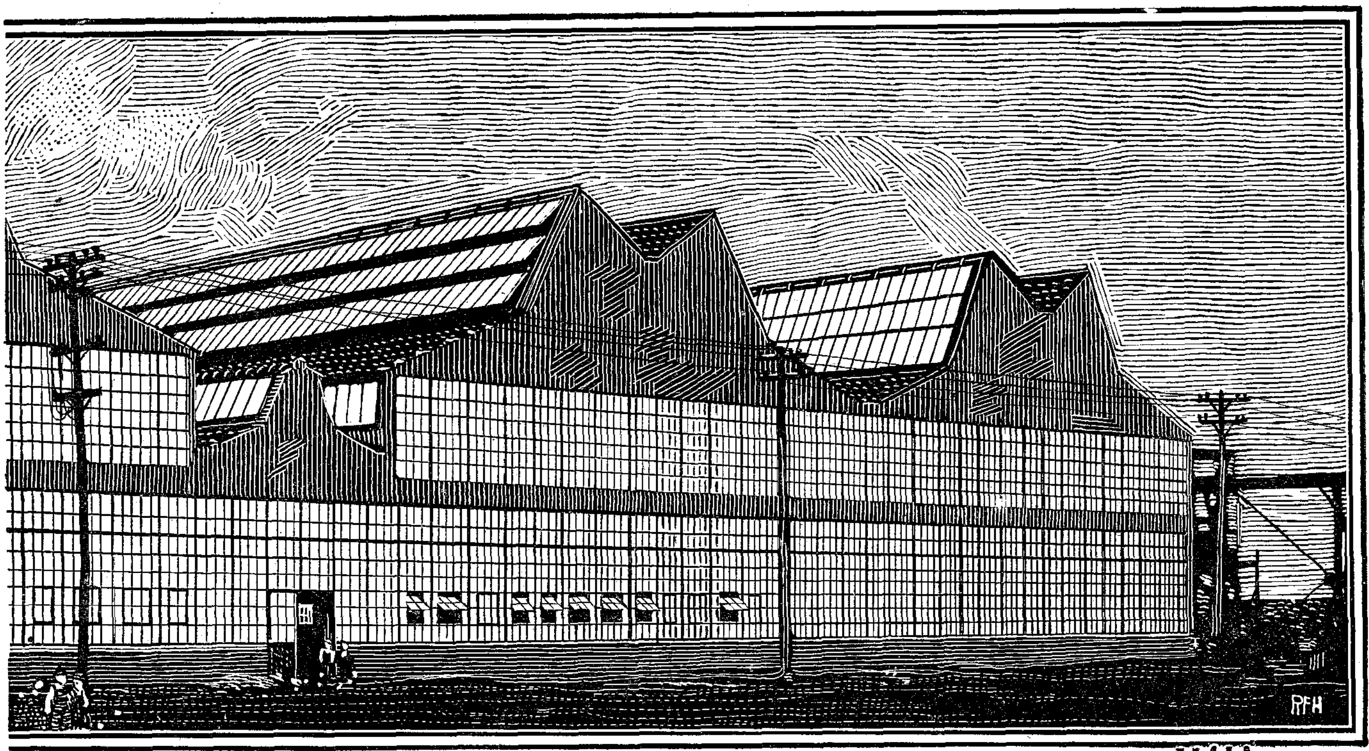
2250 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Metal Window & Steel Products, Limited, Toronto, Canada

Fenestra

Steel WindoWalls

Sidewall Sash
Continuous Sash
Counterbalanced Sash
Underwriter's Labeled Sash
Mechanical Operators



Architect, Albert Kahn; Contractor, The Albert A. Albrecht Company
Sash Erected by Fenestra Construction Company

WindoWalls Keep in a Steel Tubes Mill

rising smoke directly towards these wide openings, through which it is sucked as from a chimney, while pure air enters through the ventilators in the sidewall sash near the ground.

"Our problem here was unique", explained the general manager of the plant. "We had to recruit our labor from men used to the clean, well lighted plants of the automobile industry, rather than the less favorable conditions of typical steel mill districts. We have used especial care to secure healthful working conditions, good light, and proper ventilation."

The plant is an interesting example of the way in which Fenestra cooperates with the architect and engineer—one of the reasons why it dominates the field of industrial window construction.

Detroit Steel Products Company
2250 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Metal Window & Steel Products, Limited, Toronto, Canada

Fenestra
Steel WindoWalls

Sidewall Sash Continuous Sash Counterbalanced Sash
Underwriter's Labeled Sash Mechanical Operators

Fenestra Continuous Sash, by its ventilating advantages, helps make working conditions pleasant in the following nationally known manufacturing plants:

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Contrs.—Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co.

Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind. Contrs.—James Stewart & Co., Incorporated

Oliver Typewriter Co., Woodstock, Ill. Archt.—A. S. Coffin, Contr.—Chas. W. Second

New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol, Conn. Engrs.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., Contr.—Turner Construction Company

Eaton Axle Co., Cleveland, O. Engrs.—Geo. S. Rider & Co., Contr.—Crowell-Lundoff & Little

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Springfield, Ill. Archt.—Lockwood Greene & Co., Supervising Engrs. Contr.—Wells Bros. Constn. Co.

Duplex Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Archt.—Austin Co. Contr.—S. B. Cole

Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., West Springfield, Mass. Archt.—McClintock & Craig, Contr.—Tucker & Lewis

White Motor Co., Cleveland, O. Contr.—Watson Engineering Co.

Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N. J. Contr.—Turner Construction Co.

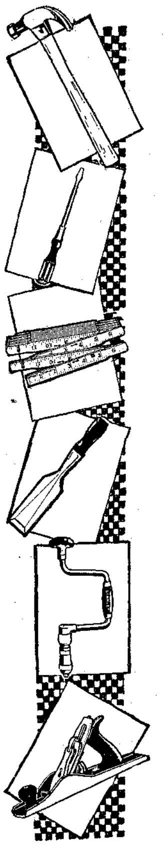
Maytag Company, Newton, Iowa. Archt.—H. Raeder, Contr.—H. A. Peters Company

Our New Trade Mark!

STANLEY
S.W.

Make sure that your
Home Tools
are
STANLEY
TOOLS

GOOD TOOLS make home tinkering a pleasure; there's a joy in "fixing things" with them and doing creative work, not marred by unbalanced, easily dulled, imperfect tools.



When your hammer is made of carefully forged special steel with perfectly balanced handle of selected white hickory—it's a STANLEY.

Ask for a "Hurwood" STANLEY Screw Driver; it's a handy one in the home; blade, shank and head one piece of steel.

A STANLEY Zig Zag Rule is useful for many purposes besides carpentry. Of an especially fine finish, with joints, tips and strike plates brass plated.

The head, shank and blade of STANLEY "Everlasting" Chisels are forged from one solid piece of tool steel; cutting edges ground sharp.

A STANLEY Brace with a few assorted Bits is a constant joy. No. 921 is nickel plated, with alligator jaws and ball bearing head.

The BAILEY No. 5 Jack Plane is a delight to anyone who loves good tools; cutters adjustable both endwise and sidewise.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you his line of STANLEY Tools, and write us for catalogue, B-4

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
THE STANLEY WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONN. U.S.A.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

unemployed people, either wealthy or poor; science and literature will be wonderfully developed; there will be government of the people, economic organization for the people, and efficient political and financial methods. War must be exorcised, not because of its intrinsic evil, but because it stands in the way of a more perfect world. The history ends with a brilliant picture of life in the happy Golden Age of the future. It is coming; "each one who believes that brings the good times nearer; each heart that fails delays it."

"Gathered together at last under the leadership of man, the student-teacher of the universe, unified, disciplined, armed with the secret powers of the atom and with knowledge as yet beyond dreaming, Life, forever dying to be born afresh, forever young and eager, will presently stand upon this earth as upon a footstool, and stretch out its realm amid the stars."

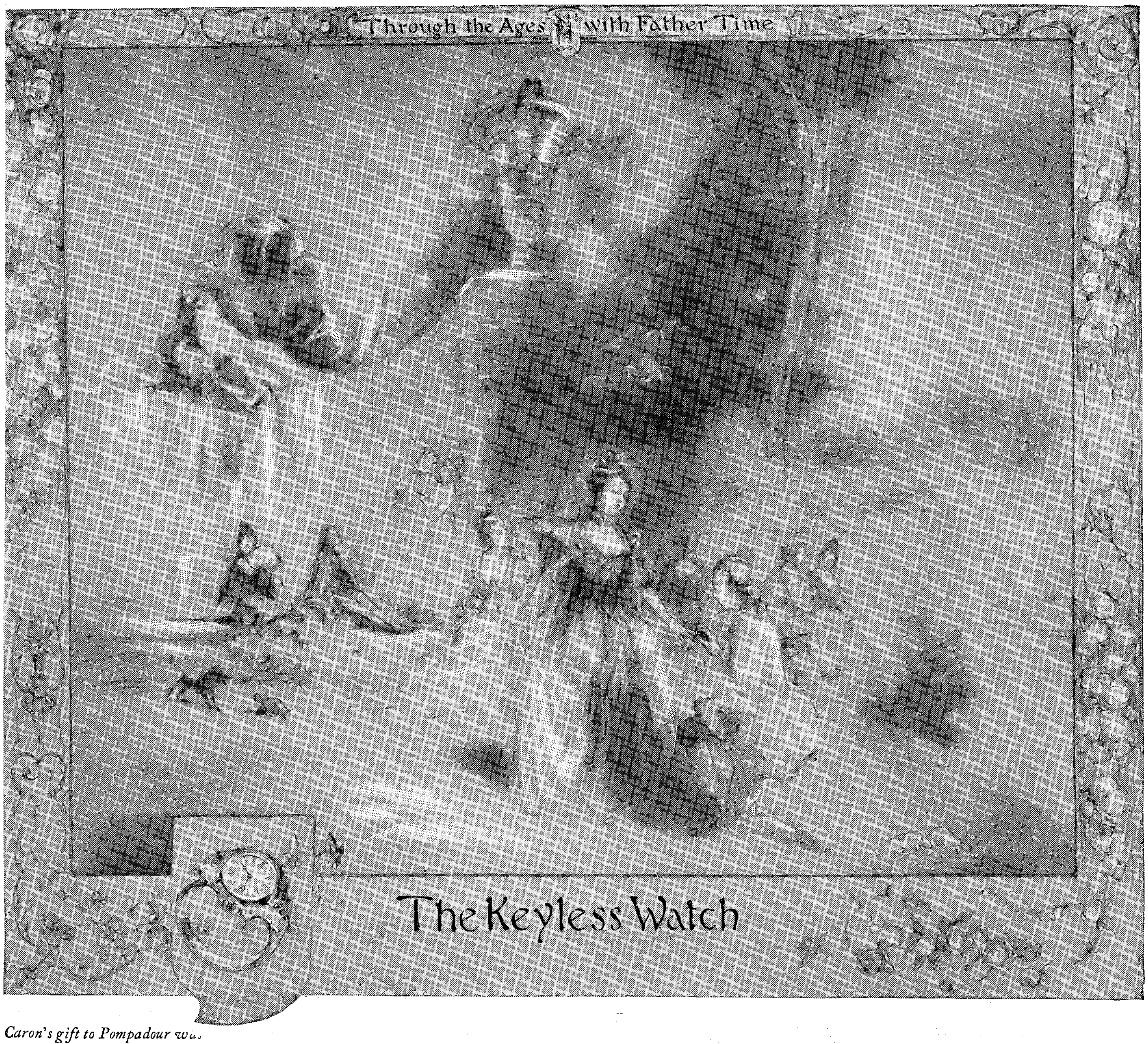
A WOMAN CUTS THE KNOT

ONCE upon a time there was an ardent young Socialist in New York who edited a radical periodical called *Liberty*. Of course he was called a Bolshevik in spite of the fact that he had written several editorials to show that, in his opinion, such views were unsound, but there are many to whom the word Radical spells Bolshevik, and they are not to be convinced against their will by any statements. The first pages of Alice Duer Miller's entertaining little book, "Beauty and the Bolshevist" (Harper's) introduce us to this editor, Ben Moreton by name, as he is pondering over a letter just received from his younger brother. David has always been more or less dependent upon his brother Ben, first for his education and later for a small allowance which helps out his salary as an instructor in a fresh-water college. Two years before the opening of the story David had for the first time showed some initiative by finding for himself a summer job as tutor to the young son of the capitalist, William Cord. His letters to his brother described the family as kindly, well-educated people, considerate of him and with old-fashioned traditions of American liberties. Ben was in a quandary, for, according to his political beliefs, such men as Cord were a menace, their mode of existence parasitical, and their consequent influence on society malign and vulgarizing. But, practically, they had proved to be nothing of the sort, and Ben was loath to interfere with the one piece of work his brother had procured for himself, but after the young man had been with the Cords at Newport for two summers and was proposing to go back for a third, Ben urged him not to, and a quarrel between the two ensued. Things are in this state when Ben receives a letter from David announcing his engagement to Eugenia Cord, a young woman of liberal ideas who reads *Liberty* and is content to lead the simple life of a college professor's wife. "You will be glad to learn that Mr. Cord disapproves as much as you do, and will not give his daughter a cent, so that our life will be as hard on the physical side as you in your most affectionate moments could desire. Mr. Cord is under the impression that lack of an income will cool my ardor. You see he could not think worse of me if he were my own brother."

This is a blow. That the brother of the editor of *Liberty* should marry the daught of a conspicuous capitalist will be sure t weaken the editorial influence. The ma riage must be stopt if possible, and Be prepares to take the night boat to Newpor Arriving there in the small hours of tl morning, he mechanically makes his wa to the Cord villa before realizing how ui likely he will be to find his brother, bu the house is blazing with lights, a fanc ball is in progress, and Ben pushes throug the crowd of chauffeurs standing aroun until he finds himself near a window lool ing into the ballroom. Every now an then people step out on the piazza for few moments, and finally a charming gi makes her appearance, accompanied by young man whom she calls Eddie, and Be is soon hearing a conversation in whic the young man, evidently a suitor, remo strates with the girl (Crystal by name) o her radical views, with that air of intelle tual tolerance that is the sure prelude to quarrel. It is in this case, and as the gi hastily returns to the ballroom Ben witl draws from his position on the lawn and, ol serving that dawn is at hand, resolves o a swim. Making his way to a bathin pavilion on the beach, he helps himself t a bathing-suit he finds there, and is soo swimming out to sea. On his way bac he sees a female figure sitting on a ra unconscious of his presence. It is the gi of the argument, to whose charm he ha at once surrendered, and within a few mo ments the two are sitting on the raft to gether, talking with such freedom that Be is soon learning of Crystal's thorough di satisfaction with the life she leads, her de sire for something different, and finally o the great triumph of her life, the fact tha she had once been paid fifteen dollars fo a magazine article. By this time Ben ha succumbed completely and at once offe her a job on his paper. She promises t consider it, gives him her telephone numbe tells him her first name, confesses relu tantly that she is rather radical in h views, and leaves him fathoms deep in lov

A little later in the day Ben rouses hin self sufficiently from his blissful dreams carry out his original plan of calling on M Cord and runs that capitalist to earth his study where he is having an intervie with Eddie Verriman, the young man who Ben had seen with Crystal the night befor Eddie is in love with Crystal, whom tl astute reader has long since guessed to l Cord's daughter, but stronger than h passion is his anxiety over what he cal her economic beliefs, and he has called o Mr. Cord to urge him to take some actio concerning them. Just as he is expressin his abhorrence of socialism and denouncin *Liberty* as a vile sheet, the editor there is announced. Mr. Cord supposes th Ben has come to urge his acceptance David as a son-in-law and is surprized find that they are agreed, tho for differe reasons, in disapproving of the matc However this may be, it is too late for a action, for David and Eugenia had run o the day before and been married in Bosto This scene contains amusing argumen between Eddie and Mr. Cord, Eddie a Ben, and Ben and Mr. Cord.

After this the action of the story mov quickly. Ben and Crystal are deep in lo with each other even when he grasps t fact that she is Cord's daughter, and th the difficulty of reconciling father and lov rises before her. It is almost insurmoun able, and the final scene, in which Cryst settles the question, is most entertainin After listening to Ben and her father, ea heatedly expressing his economic view Crystal announces her plan. She and B


Through the Ages with Father Time
The Keyless Watch

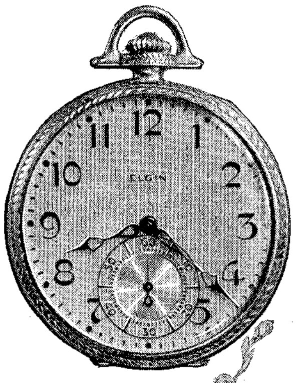
Caron's gift to Pompadour wa a tiny affair. "It is in a ring," he wrote, "only four lignes [one-third inch] in diameter. I have contrived a circle around the dial, with a little projecting hook. Carrying this with the finger nail two-thirds around the dial, rewinds the watch. It runs for thirty hours" * * * *

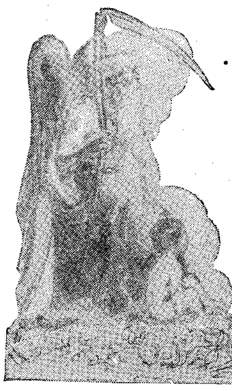
"TWIST this hook around the dial," murmured an audacious courtier to Madame Pompadour in 1752, "as you twist our empire 'round your finger!"

"Watchmaker to Louis XV," this daring stripling styled himself. The Keyless Watch, his shrewd gift to France's fair dictator in the moonlit gardens of Versailles, proved the key to power. Swiftly he rose: music master to the royal sisters—secretary to Louis himself—from Caron, the watchmaker's son, to de Beaumarchais, the idol of France, whose "*Barber of Seville*" and "*Marriage of Figaro*" hastened the dawn of the Reign of Terror.

To America, Caron's gifts were three-fold. His filibuster fleets bore enormous cargoes of arms to the aid of our Revolutionists; his brilliant dramas are cherished to this day by our opera lovers; and his Keyless Watch, though too small to be entirely practicable, helped to blaze the trail for those modern marvels of dainty compactness and precision—

The $250 Corsican in white gold, with dial of sterling silver * * *An unretouched photograph* * * * * *





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1852 AUGUST W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE

W.L.DOUGLAS $8.00 SHOE

BOYS SHOES $4.50 & $5.00

They are the best known shoes in the world. Sold in 107 W.L.Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W.L.Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

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President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
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Sampler
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Desirable for its quality and beauty, its fame has grown because it is distributed so as to insure freshness. Every store that sells the Sampler gets its supplies direct from Whitman's—not through a middleman. There's such a store near you.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOK

Continued

are going to live in New York and l father is to be much with them and lea to know Ben's friends and hear their opi ions. Ben thinks this a capital idea, b it is at once repudiated by Mr. Cord, w says if it were known that he consort with such fellows he would be asked to sign from half a dozen boards. Ben presses contempt for such narrowness, changes his opinion rapidly when Crys says that the other half of the plan pr vides for their spending the summer mont at Newport, where he will have an equa good opportunity to know Mr. Cor friends and their point of view, and to t Ben replies by saying his paper couldı keep him a day if he did that. Things a at a deadlock, and the situation is not eas by Crystal's announcing that she will st with the man who accepts her terms, a if neither accepts, then she will go off a try and open the oyster for herself. T problem seems insoluble when the butl appears and says that Mr. Verriman is the telephone and wants to know if he m come to dinner that night. A glance at t irritated faces of the men gives Crystal h clue and she says: "Say we shall be d lighted to have him—at eight." She kne that only opposition to Eddie and Eddie many prototypes could weld her two m solidly together.

AN ENGLISH FRIEND OF GERMANY

Although reason forbids our belie ing that all Germans are, personall what they have shown themselves to l nationally, yet the indignation aroused l their conduct of the late war has prevent us from realizing this fact. If we are wi ing to do justice to an odious foe and to fe what reason tells us must be true, we sh do well to read "An English Wife Berlin" (Dutton), by Evelyn, Prince Blücher, an Englishwoman who, as t wife of a titled German, was obliged leave England with her husband at t beginning of the war and join the colo of "Internationals" at the Esplana Hotel in Berlin. Her book is the reco of a woman always loyal to the land her birth but with many friends among h husband's people, and possest of an op and kindly mind.

England declared war on Germany c Tuesday, August 4, and on Thursda August 6, the Blüchers left London wi the German Ambassador and Ambass dress, Prince and Princess Lichnowsk It was a thrilling moment. "They arriv at the last minute and got straight in the train, the Ambassadress quite hear broken, and making no attempt to hi her grief. The train steamed out of t station amid a hushed silence, people c the platform weeping, and the men wit hats off standing solemnly silent. It w as if a dead monarch was being borne away. These deported ones (there were two hu dred and fifty of them) were anything b pleased at their fate. "The sadness an bitterness of all these Germans leaving E gland struck me intensely. Here we a they say, being dragged away from t country that has been our home for year to fight against our best friends. They a blamed the officials in Berlin, who had, the said, grossly mismanaged the negotiations. Berlin was reached on August 9, and t book is a record, in the form of a diary, ıe events of the next four years, with their ırying military successes, the gradual ıange of opinion regarding the Kaiser, and ıe growth of the revolutionary element, ılminating in the proclamation of the Re- ıblic after the Imperial abdication.

In December the Princess and her hus- ınd were startled by hearing of the ar- val in Berlin of Sir Roger Casement. The wonder was how an Irishman, and ı ex-Consul of the English Government, ›uld have found his way here." He had ›me to Germany to work among the Irish :isoners, but he soon found he was a pris- ›er himself—the German Government ›ought him a spy, and he came one day › the Princess, almost beside himself, and ıid: "The German Foreign Office have :d me shadowed, believing I was a spy in ıe pay of England, and England has had .en spying on me all the time as well. ´ow the German Admiralty have asked ıe to go on an errand which all my being ›volts against, and I am going mad at the ıought of it, for it will make me appear a ·aitor to the Irish cause." The next they eard of him was his arrest on the west ›ast of Ireland. The Germans despised im while they used him, and one German ıdy said to the Princess: "If you ask me ·hat I think of Roger Casement, I think im a blot on the earth."

Concerning the sinking of the *Lusitania*, ıe author has this to say: "It is now a ıonth since the *Lusitania* was torpedoed. Ve have read all the comments in the En- lish and American papers, and I have tudied the attitude of the people here to- ·ard that horrible deed. Even those who dmire it from the scientific point of view ›em in their inmost hearts ashamed of it, nd do not care to defend it—but rather n the ground that it was politically a mis- ıke. I believe the Kaiser thoroughly dis- pproved of it, and I have seen a letter ·ritten by one of the royal princesses (not f German birth) in which it was con- emned as piratical and barbarous."

Soon after the entry of America into the ·ar the German people began to realize the terrific consequences" of the fatal ıistake which forced that move, and the uthor speaks of "the extraordinary way ı which Germany has always underrated ıe importance of the danger coming from .merica, almost the whole country making ın of and laughing at the idea of an Amer- ·an army. Some one who happened to be resent with his Majesty at the time when ɩoumania declared war, and also when the ews of the American declaration became nown, assured us that on the first occasion he Kaiser came into the room trembling nd white as a sheet, his knees shaking as e said, 'All is over; I may as well abdicate t once'; whereas, on the second occasion e and those round him were jaunty, laugh- ıg, and saying that it made no matter at ll, as America could never get an army ›gether, and if it did, they were much too ır away and could never possibly get their ·oops over because of the submarines. I ·onder why they did not listen to the few ·ise people who perceived the danger of the .merican intervention in all its sinister ıeaning, as it is now proving to be the nal undoing of Germany." There is no ıore characteristic anecdote in the whole ook. The German soldiers declared that it is not so much the overpowering number f the American troops which has turned he tide, as the fact that there is no more ıbber left to make gas-masks, and that hey can not face the gas without them; nd then the terrible English tanks. The oor fellows shudder at the very name of hem. They say they were prepared for

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THERMOFLASH

Thermoflash makes your ordinary small gas water heater automatic—once you've lighted it, you can forget everything but the comfort it gives. It's inexpensive, too—

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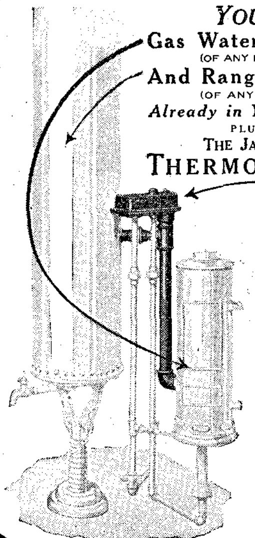
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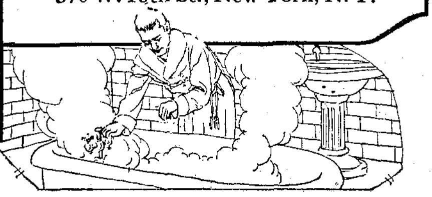

The one feature of the meal that will always linger in your recollection --the cup of "Maxwell House Coffee"
—If you cannot buy "Maxwell House" in your locality, write to our nearest plant for prices, and give the name of your dealer
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE
"Good to the last drop."
100% PURE
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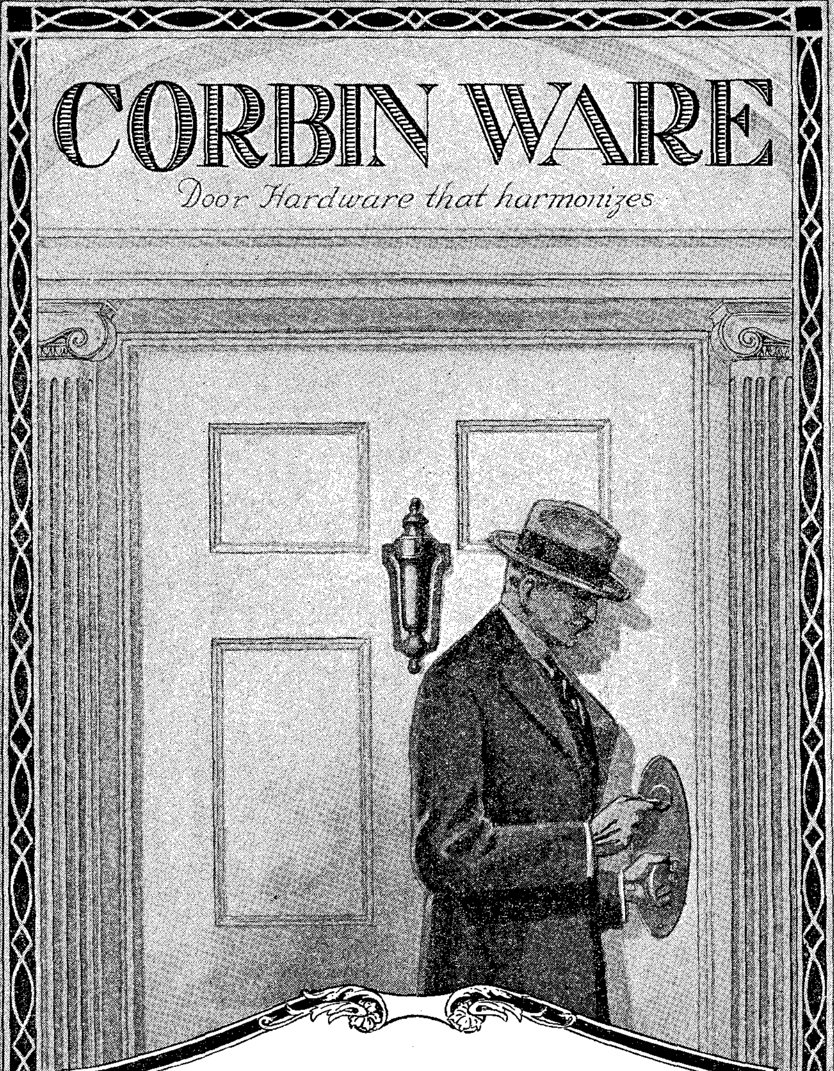

CORBIN WARE

Door Hardware that harmonizes

Your door reflects your character

SOME one else may have planned it, but *you* are responsible for the way your own front Door looks and acts. And the same thing applies to all the Doors and Windows in your house—the Hardware is what makes them dead or alive. It's distinctly your affair—for you're going to look at them and handle them right along—and so is everybody who comes to see you. Perhaps you haven't paid much attention to the fact before.

A limp Door Knob, an overdressed Escutcheon Plate, a Lock that sticks, a frail Night Latch, a bungling Bolt, an ugly Knocker, a lame Hinge, a wabbling Window Pulley—in other words, a poor or neglected Hardware equipment—brands you as careless to say the least. Whereas, on the other hand, CORBIN Ware, always correct in design and exquisitely efficient, is delightful evidence of your good judgment and refinement. CORBIN ware *works.*

You'll always find a good hardware store near by

P & F CORBIN

The American Hardware Corporation Successor
New Britain Connecticut
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

CORBIN

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

ten or twenty, but during the last fe weeks they have been advancing in co umns of hundreds. Even the German o ficers admit that this form of weapon the first military invention which ha proved too much for the genius of Germa militarism." In spite of this declaratio we still may think the American soldie had something to do with the outcome the war.

The Blüchers devoted themselves to wa work, the Prince joining the hospital trai equipped by that ancient order, the Knigh of Malta, and the Princess working amon the British prisoners. She and the Princess Pless and Princess Münster, two ladi in a position similar to her own, labore incessantly to trace the whereabouts wounded and missing soldiers, to send comforts and necessaries to those who lacke them, to mitigate the hardships of the prisoners, and to bring what hope and solac they could to those Englishwomen at hom whose sorrows oppress them. The autho can not but feel pity for the Kaiser as sh records the enthusiasm for him at the beginning of the war and then traces the gradual change of feeling which ended in universal rejoicing at his abdication. He book also shows that Germany did suffe much hardship during the war and that th mass of the people really believed at firs that they were fighting to protect thei homes. Somehow as we read the story o those four years our resentment agains the nation begins to subside and we fin ourselves a good deal in accord with th author, who, as she looks upon the sa plight of her husband's country, voices he feelings thus: "My personal feelings o dislike and bitterness toward the men wh have perpetrated so many brutal deed during these four years is counterbalance somewhat by sorrow for the good an brave men of this land who have sacrifice so much for false ideals, and at the sight o a great country crumbling into ruins, destroyed by the culpable ambition of a fev self-seeking men. My feelings are share even more intensely by other Englishwome married to Germans, who are all more o less pained at the downfall of a natio which has offered so much to the world an whose fundamental feelings and attitud toward life in general are more in harmon with our own than those of any of th Latin races."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

HOW likely is circumstantial evidence to be true evidence? How far should a jury be swayed by no matter how strong a case when it is entirely based on such evidence? A difficult question. But in some dozen stories by Arthur Crabb the striking failure of circumstantial evidence to tell the actual events is thrillingly told. Here is one of the stories, briefly sketched.

The murder occurred in a handsome brick farmhouse standing about fifty feet back from the road. A square house, with entrance in the center, rooms on either side. The first floor of the house was but two steps above the level of the ground, and the front window-sills level with a man's elbow as he stands outside. To the right of the entrance was the living-room, and here John Parrott, owner of the house, was accustomed to sit every evening, facing the windows, beside a small round table with a lamp on it.

Douglas Fir
Northern White Pine
Idaho White Pine
Western Soft Pine

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
TRADEMARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Western Hemlock
Washington Red Cedar
Red Fir and Larch
Norway Pine

TAKING THE GUESSWORK OUT OF THE SELECTION OF LUMBER

IN the early days, the use of soft wood in this country was largely confined to one or two species. They happened to be good all-purpose woods.

Toward the close of the last century a number of new woods, which had up to that time been used only locally, came into the general market.

These woods are of many kinds, with numerous grades of each kind.

As these new woods came along they were used everywhere that the older known species had been used. For some purposes the new woods proved the equal of the old; for certain very important purposes, superior; where they failed, it was because they were used in the wrong service.

Out of the experience of the last twenty years there has accumulated a scientific knowledge of the fitness of the different woods for particular uses that can be helpful to every user of wood.

◆

Today we know how much weight various kinds of timber will bear; what woods will last longest when exposed to the weather and in contact with the soil or moisture; how preservative treatment affects the life of woods; which woods have a tendency to warp and which "stay put."

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◆

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This service will be as broad and impartial as we know how to make it. We are not partisans of any particular species of wood. We advise the best lumber for the purpose, whether we handle it or not.

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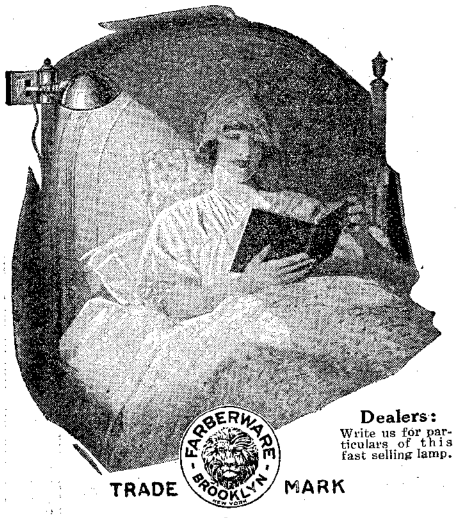
Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8-foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finished, $5.75; *Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish,* $6.25. *West of Mississippi prices,* 25c *per lamp higher.*



Dealers: Write us for particulars of this fast selling lamp.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

"In this position, fallen slightly to the right, he was found by his wife, Mary, shot through the head, at a quarter after nine, on the evening of October 2."

Examination revealed that he had probably died at about seven-thirty, that he had been shot with a 32-caliber pistol, that he had owned such a pistol, and that it had disappeared. A short time later the pistol was found on the muddy banks of a small pond. It had evidently been thrown from the bridge that carried the road across the brook flowing from the pond not more than a quarter mile from the Parrott house, had failed to fall into the water, and had lain concealed under a shrub.

Henry Parrott, the murdered man's younger brother, had been arrested charged with the crime. His wife had spent the evening with a neighbor, arriving there about seven. She had left the brothers together. When she returned at the hour indicated Henry had gone. No one but he, she, and the dead man knew the whereabouts of the pistol. "Henry admitted having had a heated argument with his brother, and had left him and gone to the Eagle Hotel. . . . He thought he had left about half-past seven and reached the Eagle at a quarter to eight. . . . Henry's admission that he had left the house at half-past seven was damning evidence against himself, for John had been killed about that time. . . . Of the three men who worked on the farm two were away with an automobile truck . . . the third, Mike Foley, had gone to the Eagle about seven, and in passing the house had heard the two brothers talking together with some signs of anger. . . . There had been no robbery, no struggle. John had been shot by some one standing in front of him, either in the room or outside the house.

"Parrott was an honest and industrious man; he was well known and well liked . . . he hadn't an enemy . . . so far as the community knew, he had made no will, a fact which several persons said he had mentioned to them. He had made a will, however, . . . two weeks before his murder.

"There was evidence to show that Henry Parrott knew nothing of the existence of this will. . . . If no will existed, Henry would fall heir to about half of John's property. Under the existing will everything was left to Mary Parrott, but Henry did not know of this will. Here was the foundation of a strong motive. . . . . . .

"Henry worked only by fits and starts, he had a weakness for drink . . . he was a happy-go-lucky man with no sense of responsibility, who turned up periodically at times of financial stress."

But tho so different there was plenty of evidence to show that the brothers loved each other. And tho Henry had been under the influence of liquor on the night in question, he was always made genial rather than morose by drink. However, a man in that condition follows no precedents. There was no one else who would benefit by John's death, no one with a conceivable reason for killing him. Henry had had the opportunity and the motive. Feeling ran high against him, and there was little doubt but that he could be convicted, and that the conviction would meet public approval.

And there it was that Samuel Lyle entered the plot. Samuel was a lawyer, a lawyer of parts and fame. He was es-

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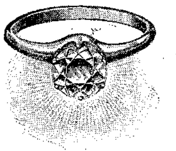

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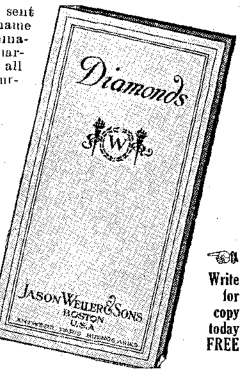

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It means a foundation that, by reason of its design, will not permit the vibration of the machine to be transmitted to the floor or walls of the building.

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GENERAL
MACHINERY FOUNDATIONS CO.
Harrison Building **Philadelphia, U. S. A.**

pecially interested in oddities of crime, and he was a friend of Arthur French, District Attorney for the county, who had the prosecution in his hands. French was not clear in his mind, and appealed to Lyle for help. He told him the story as he knew it. Lyle asked a few questions, which brought out such facts as that John had been married six years, that Mary was twenty years younger than he, but that everything pointed to the marriage being happy. Mary was a fine, tall, handsome woman who had probably married for money. But she had appeared to grow to love her husband. She showed every evidence of being a happy woman, with a smiling face, and in the bloom of perfect health. There had been no children.

Henry Parrott so far had said nothing. He admitted that the evidence was against him, denied having committed the crime, and refused to say what was the argument between John and himself.

Lyle first went, with his friend, to see Mary. She told her story without confusion and added that she was sorry for her brother-in-law, whom she liked, and that she wished she could do something for him. She did not believe he had done the deed.

Next Lyle saw the place where the revolver had been found. Lyle stood where the pistol had fallen, and got Arthur to throw a wrench, of approximately the same weight, to the spot. Arthur tried several times, but the wrench always fell far short of the spot where the pistol had been found. Lyle then threw the wrench as far as he could into the water, marked the line where it fell with a couple of twigs, and asked Arthur to have the pond raked over and dredged by a few men who would work at night.

Then he went to see Henry. He told him it was a duty to help forward the truth, and that perhaps it would do so if he should tell the subject of the argument that night. But Henry refused. He seemed indifferent, and answered good-naturedly enough. Lyle asked if the dispute had been over money, over the will, over the farm, over drink, over Henry's plans for the future. No, it was not. But when again prest to tell, Henry answered:

"No, I'm not goin' to tell you. It's between John and me. I promised I wouldn't ever tell a livin' soul."

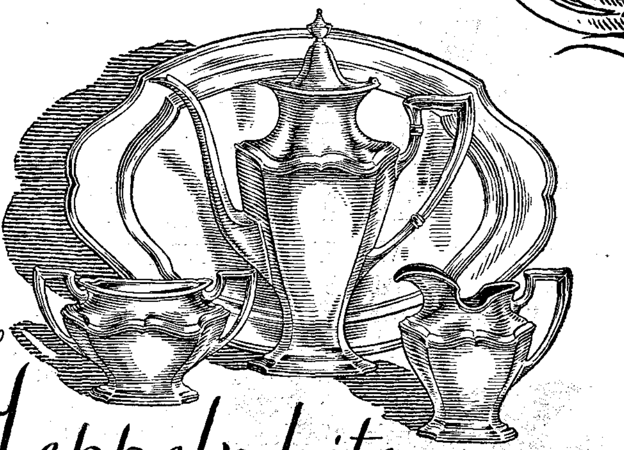
Before parting from Arthur, Lyle smiles, announces that Henry told just what he wanted to know, and when Arthur expresses amazement, tells him to think for himself. What other motive could there have been beyond the five Henry had eliminated? Arthur can not see, and Lyle goes, asking him to send anything that may be in the pond for his inspection.

Next morning Arthur rushed into Lyle's office with a small object wrapt in a towel. It was a pistol, covered with mud.

"'There it is, just as we found it, mud and all,' he exclaimed."

The pistol is put into the hands of an expert, with orders to find out all there is to be found out. He made his report in three days, and a week later, in the District Attorney's office, four men meet. They are Arthur, Lyle, Inspector Gibb, and Ben Greatly, chief of police of the township where the crime had been committed. They seat themselves at a table, and Lyle spoke, "not to the men about the table, but to an invisible jury across the room, by the door whose transom was open."

He sketches a woman, young, beautiful, passionate, full of the love of life. She is married to a man many years older, cold, self-centered, unresponsive, treating her more like his daughter than his wife. She



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Worcester, Massachusetts

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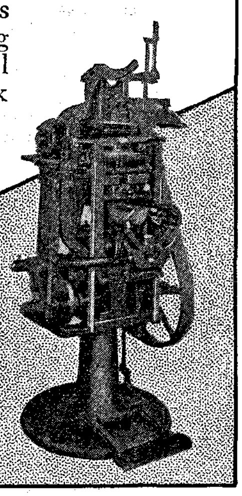

World Labeler
Economic Machinery Co.

Radcliff
A new
LION Collar

Buy a Lion—and Lead the Style

United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N.Y., Also Makers of Lion Shirts

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

had no recreation, few friends, and these hard to get at.

"Then, at twenty-seven, she met a man, casually, openly. He amused her, she fascinated him. They met again and again, in her husband's sight, with no objection from him. . . . They became friends . . . gradually the inevitable happened. . . . They met clandestinely, they fell in love."

By slow degrees they worked out the scheme that should leave them free. They planned it all carefully, too carefully. . . . .

And here it was that, still speaking, Lyle lifted his hand. Inspector Gibb stept to the door with the open transom, and threw it open. A woman stood there . . . "her face ashen, her bosom sunken deep, her eyes crying defiance and great despair. . . . . . .

"'Madam, you are under arrest for the murder of your husband, John Parrott . . . and I warn you that *anything* you say may be used against you.'"

It was Arthur French who spoke. Then there was a dead silence. No one spoke. All waited for Mary. For several moments the silence endured, and Mary shrank, gasped, recovered, finally shrieking out:

"'You fool, you fool. Frank Warner has an alibi. He was—'"

But Lyle turns from her. The innocent, he remarks, do not scream "alibi" at the moment of accusation. Yes, Warner had an alibi. He and his friends told a story that fitted as hand to glove. But they told the story of Wednesday, not of Tuesday night. A clever alibi, with only one lie, that of the different night.

Then Mary gives up, and the case against her is closed.

It is stories like this that fill the book, stories written as a lawyer might write, a lawyer who retained the human element. A new sort of detective story, and a good sort. (Samuel Lyle, Criminologist. By Arthur Crabb. The Century Company.)

Speed the Day!—Driving an automobile while drunk may become almost as dangerous as crossing a street while sober.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Worth the Price.—"I understand," remarked Callahan to his friend Casey, "that the judge fined ye $10 for assaultin' Coughlin the other day."

"He did that," answered Mr. Casey, "an' it was a proud moment, I'll tell ye, whin I heard the sintince."

"How's that?"

"I'm thinkin'," continued Mr. Casey, "that it showed which one of us had the best of the fight."—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

A Hint.—Mose Johnson was under sentence of death in a Kentucky jail, and as the fateful day drew near he grew very nervous about it. His keeper, a sympathetic man, suggested that Mose's only hope lay in an appeal to the governor. As Mose could not write the keeper offered to write a letter from dictation.

Mose, after collecting his thoughts very earnestly for a full five minutes, dictated the following:

"Dear Marse Guv'nah: They's fixin' to hang me come this Friday, and here it am Tuesday. Mose Johnson."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

CUTTING STEEL WITH OXYGEN

A STREAM of oxygen cuts hot steel for two reasons—the fact that the metal will burn freely in oxygen and the fact that the burning stops where the oxygen strikes and does not involve the whole mass, as it would with more combustible substances. These reasons are set forth at some length by Letson Balliet, a San Francisco engineer, in an article contributed to *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco). Mr. Balliet was the efficiency engineer for a large shipyard on the Pacific coast during the war. A correspondent, Mr. Alfred C. Brent, writes us from Oakland, Cal.: "Mr. Balliet has demonstrated that steel can be cut with oxygen when the preheating is done with gasoline, hydrogen, city gas, or acetylene, and that the speed of cutting and the finished work depend only on the purity of the oxygen and not at all upon the preheating gas used." Mr. Balliet writes in his article:

"You may take a long, thin wood-shaving and lay it on the ground, and it will not combine with oxygen until you take a match and heat some point enough to be above the temperature of kindling. When this is done the shaving takes up enough oxygen out of the air to burn, and in burning heats the adjoining parts of the shaving hot enough that they rise above the temperature of kindling, and as this occurs the adjoining parts take up oxygen and continue until the whole shaving is consumed.

"An iron wire will do the same thing; only you can not raise iron to the temperature of kindling with a match. It must be much hotter before it is kindled, but iron wire does not get enough oxygen out of the air to burn very rapidly; hence it requires a pure oxygen to get rapid combustion of iron. The iron wire will not burn fast enough in ordinary air to furnish heat to the adjoining parts of the wire to bring it above the point of kindling; therefore the propagation of combustion ceases before the whole wire is consumed, unless we put some special conditions around it to promote the combustion.

"This can be done in two ways: either to heat the whole wire and maintain the heat above combustion or kindling point until the white-hot iron wire has absorbed enough oxygen from the air to be burned (oxidized) or to supply it with oxygen more rapidly.

"Experiments show that both wood and iron burn or oxidize more rapidly under compress air than in air at ordinary atmospheric pressure. Why? Merely because they obtain oxygen faster. The oxygen molecules are closer together.

"After the chemist was able to obtain pure oxygen, we found, by inserting an iron wire into a bottle filled with pure oxygen, that (provided the end or some point in the wire had been heated red hot) the iron wire would burn up, with a shower of sparks dropping from it as ashes drop from a shaving as it burns in the air.

"When the iron- and steel-workers took up the use of oxygen for cutting metal, they did it on the principle that iron is a

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Put a teaspoonful of G. Washington's Coffee in a coffee cup, pour on hot water, and you have instantly the most tempting, delicious coffee. Absolutely pure refined coffee—no adulterant.

No trouble No boiling No grounds No waste

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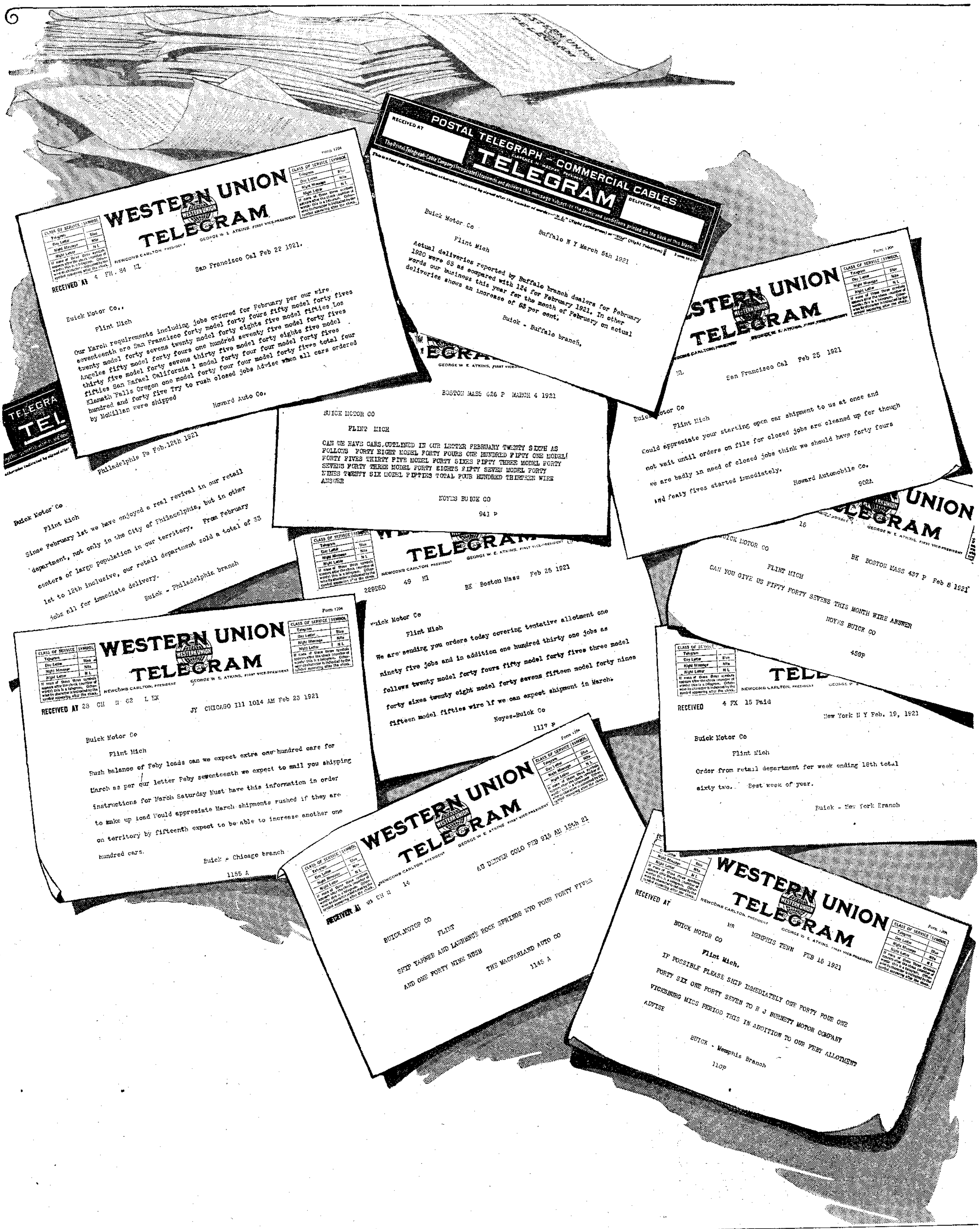


WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Form 1204
RECEIVED AT 4 FH. 84 NL
San Francisco Cal Feb 22 1921.

Buick Motor Co.,
Flint Mich

Our March requirements including jobs ordered for February per our wire seventeenth are San Francisco forty model forty fours fifty model forty fives twenty model forty sevens twenty model forty eights five model fifties Los Angeles fifty model forty fours one hundred seventy five model forty fives thirty five model forty sevens thirty five model forty eights five model fifties San Rafael California 1 model forty four four model forty fives Klamath Falls Oregon one model forty four four model forty fives total four hundred and forty five Try to rush closed jobs Advise when all cars ordered by McMillan were shipped

Howard Auto Co.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES
TELEGRAM
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT
RECEIVED AT
DELIVERY NO.
The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich
Buffalo N Y March 5th 1921

Actual deliveries reported by Buffalo branch dealers for February 1920 were 65 as compared with 124 for February 1921. In other words our business this year for the month of February on actual deliveries shows an increase of 88 per cent.

Buick - Buffalo branch.

TELEGRAM
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
BOSTON MASS 626 P MARCH 4 1921

BUICK MOTOR CO
FLINT MICH

CAN WE HAVE CARS OUTLINED IN OUR LETTER FEBRUARY TWENTY SIXTH AS FOLLOWS FORTY EIGHT MODEL FORTY FOURS ONE HUNDRED FIFTY ONE MODEL FORTY FIVES THIRTY FIVE MODEL FORTY SIXES FIFTY THREE MODEL FORTY SEVENS FORTY THREE MODEL FORTY EIGHTS FIFTY SEVEN MODEL FORTY NINES TWENTY SIX MODEL FIFTIES TOTAL FOUR HUNDRED THIRTEEN WIRE ANSWER

NOYES BUICK CO
941 P

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
Form 1204
NL
San Francisco Cal Feb 25 1921

Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich

Could appreciate your starting open car shipment to us at once and not wait until orders on file for closed jobs are cleaned up for though we are badly in need of closed jobs think we should have forty fours and forty fives started immediately.

Howard Automobile Co.
902A

Philadelphia Pa Feb.12th 1921

Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich

Since February 1st we have enjoyed a real revival in our retail department, not only in the City of Philadelphia, but in other centers of large population in our territory. From February 1st to 12th inclusive, our retail department sold a total of 33 jobs all for immediate delivery.

Buick - Philadelphia branch

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
16
BK BOSTON MASS 437 P Feb 8 1921

BUICK MOTOR CO
FLINT MICH

CAN YOU GIVE US FIFTY FORTY SEVENS THIS MONTH WIRE ANSWER

NOYES BUICK CO
459p

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
229DEO 49 NI
BK Boston Mass Feb 25 1921

Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich

We are sending you orders today covering tentative allotment one ninety five jobs and in addition one hundred thirty one jobs as follows twenty model forty fours fifty model forty fives three model forty sixes twenty eight model forty sevens fifteen model forty nines fifteen model fifties wire if we can expect shipment in March.

Noyes-Buick Co
1117 P

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Form 1204
RECEIVED AT 28 CH N 62 L EX
JY CHICAGO Ill 1014 AM Feb 23 1921

Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich

Rush balance of Feby loads can we expect extra one hundred cars for March as per our letter Feby seventeenth we expect to mail you shipping instructions for March Saturday Must have this information in order to make up load Would appreciate March shipments rushed if they are on territory by fifteenth expect to be able to increase another one hundred cars.

Buick - Chicago branch
1155 A

TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
RECEIVED 4 FX 15 Paid
New York N Y Feb. 19, 1921

Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich

Order from retail department for week ending 18th total sixty two. Best week of year.

Buick - New York Branch

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Form 1204
RECEIVED AT 91 CH N 14
AU DENVER COLO FEB 915 AM 15th 21

BUICK MOTOR CO
FLINT

SHIP YAHNER AND LAWRENCE ROCK SPRINGS WYO FOUR FORTY FIVES AND ONE FORTY NINE RUSH

THE MACFARLAND AUTO CO
1145 A

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Form 1204
RECEIVED AT
MS MEMPHIS TENN FEB 16 1921

BUICK MOTOR CO
Flint Mich.

IF POSSIBLE PLEASE SHIP IMMEDIATELY ONE FORTY FOUR ONE FORTY SIX ONE FORTY SEVEN TO R J BURNETT MOTOR COMPANY VICKSBURG MISS PERIOD THIS IN ADDITION TO OUR FEBY ALLOTMENT ADVISE

BUICK - Memphis Branch
110P

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK

AUTHORIZED VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS SERVICE

Emblem of Satisfaction

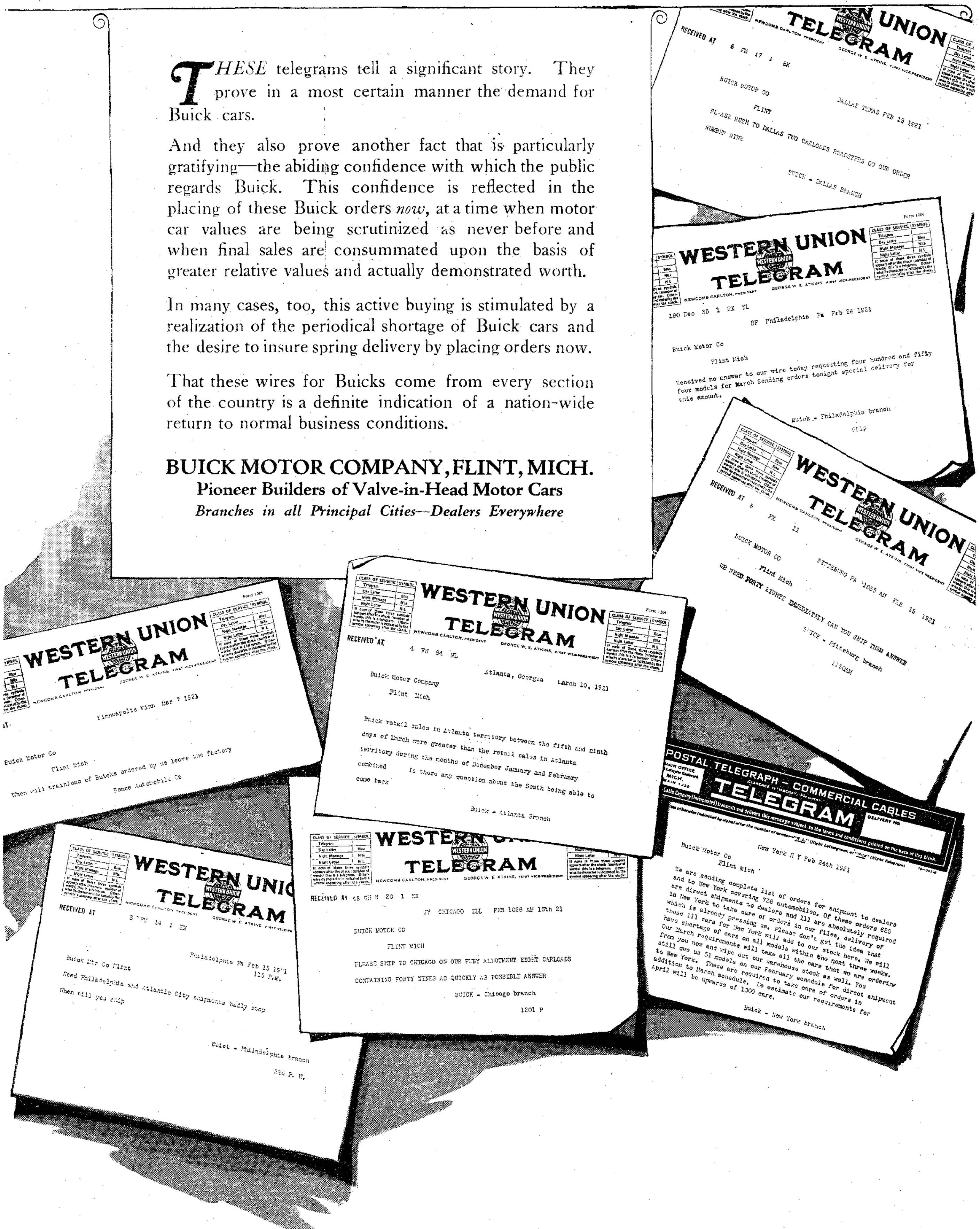
THESE telegrams tell a significant story. They prove in a most certain manner the demand for Buick cars.

And they also prove another fact that is particularly gratifying—the abiding confidence with which the public regards Buick. This confidence is reflected in the placing of these Buick orders *now*, at a time when motor car values are being scrutinized as never before and when final sales are consummated upon the basis of greater relative values and actually demonstrated worth.

In many cases, too, this active buying is stimulated by a realization of the periodical shortage of Buick cars and the desire to insure spring delivery by placing orders now.

That these wires for Buicks come from every section of the country is a definite indication of a nation-wide return to normal business conditions.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in all Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
RECEIVED AT 6 FM 17 1 EX
BUICK MOTOR CO
FLINT
DALLAS TEXAS FEB 15 1921
PL-ASE RUSH TO DALLAS TWO CARLOADS ROADSTERS ON OUR ORDER
NUMBER NINE
BUICK - DALLAS BRANCH

Form 1204
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
180 Dec 35 1 EX NL
BF Philadelphia Pa Feb 26 1921
Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich
Received no answer to our wire today requesting four hundred and fifty four models for March Sending orders tonight special delivery for this amount.
Buick - Philadelphia branch
CCIP

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
RECEIVED AT 6 FX 11
BUICK MOTOR CO
Flint Mich
PITTSBURG PA 1055 AM FEB 15 1921
WE NEED FORTY EIGHTS IMMEDIATELY CAN YOU SHIP THEM ANSWER
BUICK - Pittsburg branch
1050AM

Form 1204
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
Minneapolis Minn Mar 7 1921
Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich
When will trainloads of Buicks ordered by us leave the factory
Pence Automobile Co

Form 1204
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
RECEIVED AT 4 FH 84 NL
Atlanta, Georgia March 10, 1921
Buick Motor Company
Flint Mich
Buick retail sales in Atlanta territory between the fifth and ninth days of March were greater than the retail sales in Atlanta territory during the months of December January and February combined Is there any question about the South being able to come back
Buick - Atlanta Branch

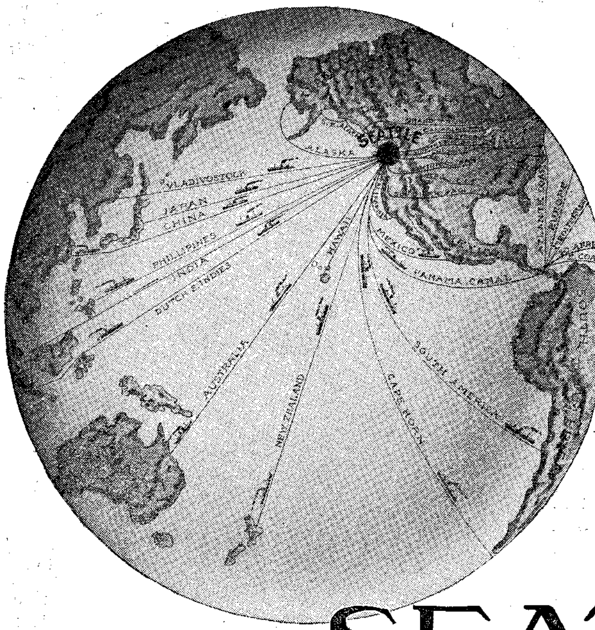
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
RECEIVED AT 8 PM 14 1 EX
Philadelphia Pa Feb 15 1921
115 P.M.
Buick Mtr Co Flint
Need Philadelphia and Atlantic City shipments badly stop
When will you ship
Buick - Philadelphia branch
225 P. M.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
RECEIVED AT 48 CH N 20 1 EX
JY CHICAGO ILL FEB 1026 AM 15th 21
BUICK MOTOR CO
FLINT MICH
PLEASE SHIP TO CHICAGO ON OUR FEBY ALLOTMENT EIGHT CARLOADS CONTAINING FORTY NINES AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE ANSWER
BUICK - Chicago branch
1201 P

POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES
TELEGRAM
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT
DELIVERY NO.
Buick Motor Co
Flint Mich
New York N Y Feb 24th 1921
We are sending complete list of orders for shipment to dealers and to New York covering 736 automobiles. Of these orders 625 are direct shipments to dealers and 111 are absolutely required in New York to take care of orders in our files, delivery of which is already pressing us. Please don't get the idea that those 111 cars for New York will add to our stock here. We will have shortage of cars on all models within the next three weeks. Our March requirements will take all the cars that we are ordering from you now and wipe out our warehouse stock as well. You still owe us 51 models on our February schedule for direct shipment to New York. These are required to take care of orders in addition to March schedule. We estimate our requirements for April will be upwards of 1000 cars.
Buick - New York branch

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Manufacture in Seattle



"For years Mr. Harriman had been working to get into Puget Sound. Why? He was already in San Francisco; he was already in Portland. If he simply sought an outlet to the Pacific ocean he had two of the three most important gateways. The reason was that he sought the BEST. Puget Sound is America's greatest maritime asset. The conditions there for opening a great world port are beyond comparison."—Patrick H. W. Ross, President National Marine League of the United States.

SEATTLE

The Pre-eminent Industrial Opportunity

By C. T. CONOVER

No Pacific Coast city outside of Puget Sound in any way approaches Seattle as a railroad center.

Seattle's ships ply to every civilized port. Already Seattle is one of the great world ports in water borne commerce and in 1918 was second only to New York among American cities.

The Pacific ocean is to be the scene of the great commercial development of the future and Providence has willed that Seattle shall be the chief beneficiary among Pacific Coast cities by placing her several hundred miles nearer the teeming millions of the Orient than are California ports and by making her for all time the entrepot for Alaska, our great undeveloped treasure land.

Seattle's back country produces abundantly what the world most urgently needs—grain, fish, fruit, dairy products, timber, coal and minerals.

"Sources of Eastern fuel supply are fast waning—seventy per cent. of the coal and seventy per cent. of the water power of the United States lie west of the Mississippi river. When the East loses its cheap power it loses its industrial kingship." So said Alexander T. Vogelsang, Former Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Then make a note that *one-sixth of the nation's water power is tributary to Seattle and one-third in her trade territory, plus a never failing supply of coal at her doors.*

That Seattle is to become a great industrial center is as inevitable as it was that she was to be one of the great world ports.

Seattle's climate alone gives a twenty per cent. margin in manufacturing costs. Dr. Woods Hutchinson says: *"If you do not know the climate west of the Cascades, you cannot imagine what the climate of heaven may be like."*

The Seattle Spirit is invincible and an inspiration.

Seattle is the healthiest city in the world and the cleanest and best lighted.

If you are a constructive, red blooded American seeking opportunity, write and write fully and frankly.

"As an officer of the Navy I had occasion to learn a great deal about the trade routes of Puget Sound. I have sailed the short course from Seattle to the Orient. I believe that section should be developed commercially in the interests of the Shipping Board, the Navy and the Nation. I shall do everything possible toward that end."—Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board.

"Never have I seen such a harbor. A thousand years from now when some American cities will have seen the passing of their harbors due to changes in the shore line and erosion, Seattle will have a harbor which will be even more wonderful than it is to-day. It lies at the world's greatest cross roads and it would seem that inevitably Seattle must ultimately become the world's trade center."—Professor Collier Cobb, the eminent geologist.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce & Commercial Club
PUBLICITY BUREAU
901 ARCTIC BLDG.
SEATTLE

The Seaport of Success

fuel that will burn if kindled in an atmo phere rich enough in oxygen.

"It then became a question of producir the oxygen cheap enough and in quantit enough to have a commercial advantag over other methods of cutting and pr ducing the mechanical contrivances deliver the oxygen to the iron as wante Various types of blow-pipes, calle 'torches,' have been placed on the mark that combine the delivery of oxygen wit the heat for kindling the metal, obtainab from another fuel gas delivered throug the same torch.

"At the present time the oxygen pr duction of the United States amounts about 3,000,000 cubic feet per day, which nearly 75 per cent. is produce from the air, by the Linde and Clauc processes. The remaining 25 per cent. produced by electrolysis from distille water.

"Oxygen itself, whether from air water or produced from chemicals, is n combustible. It will not explode nor uni with itself, but if you mix oxygen wit acetylene or other combustible gas tl other gas will burn or combine with tl oxygen when ignited. That condition taken advantage of by using the other g through the torch with oxygen to bring tl metal up to the point of kindling.

"You can take any torch and burn streak through a board just the same as yo can through a steel plate. You will hav to cool the board below the kindling poir behind the cut, which is all the differenc

"The electrolytic method of producin oxygen is somewhat more expensive tha the methods of obtaining atmospher oxygen, but it has several advantages th make it worth considering, for som applications.

"For every cubic foot of oxygen ol tained by electrolysis from water, tw cubic feet of hydrogen is simultaneousl obtained. The hydrogen has a fuel valu that is used through the torches or blov pipes for kindling the metal to be cu effecting a big saving in acetylene gas use with oxygen for the same purpose.

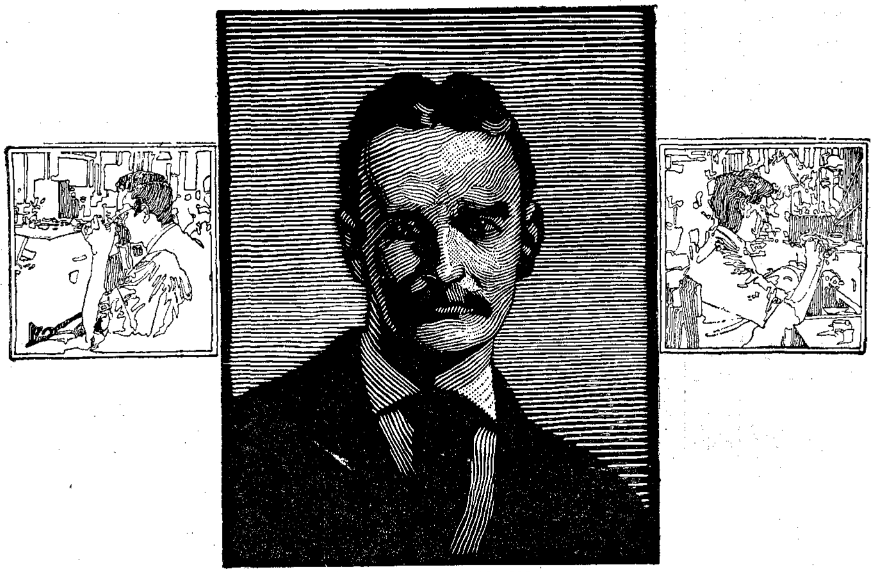
"Electrolytic oxygen is produced wit a higher percentage of purity than atmo pheric oxygen ordinarily is produced. F blast-furnace work and for explosives th extra purity probably makes but litt difference, but in the cutting of steel an iron the difference is greater than pop larly supposed.

"The impurities of the oxygen when ol tained from the two sources, air or wate are different. Oxygen obtained from a contains ordinarily from 1½ to 4 per cen of nitrogen, while oxygen obtained fro distilled water contains from ¼ to ¾ of per cent. of hydrogen.

"A great amount of unnecessary in portance seems to have been given to th manner of kindling the iron. Many e periments have been made with the diffe ent preheating gases. My own experienc and observation lead me to conclude tha with the same grade of oxygen and th same conditions throughout, the fuel use for preheating makes very little differenc if any, in the results.

"So far I have not been able to find an nitrogen in the iron slag, nor in any of th products of the combustion, but this muc is known: the nitrogen does not burn—i expands rapidly with heat, it absorbs hea and it occupies space. Hence, when we us

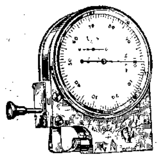
THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH



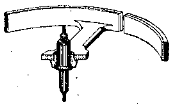
DUANE H. CHURCH
OF WALTHAM
The world's most famous inventor of watch-making machinery

ACCURACY

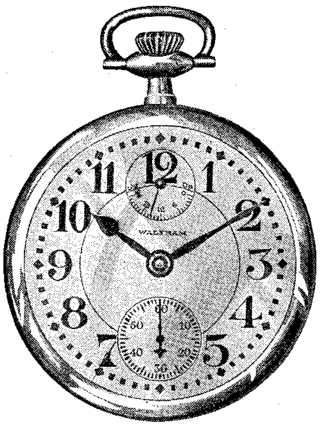
The Bearing of a Shaft that Measures Only Six One-Thousandths of a Centimeter, the Diameter of a Normal Human Hair



Jaw Gauge



The Pivot or Shaft



WALTHAM VANGUARD
The World's Finest Railroad Watch
23 Jewels $80 and up

WE told you in our last advertisement that the twelfth part of a human hair was the difference between the Waltham standardized accuracy and the variable guess-work in foreign watches.

A normal human hair measures six one-thousandths of a centimeter. Imagine, then, the pivots or bearings of the Balance Shaft being only the size of a human hair.

If you should split one of the hairs of your head into six equal parts, each part would measure approximately one-thousandth of a centimeter. Yet, even this minute variation is eliminated by the Waltham standard of measurement.

For instance, here is a Waltham Watch, the works of which are designed to perform on a pivot measurement of six one-thousandths of a centimeter.

But suppose this pivot was enlarged the third part of a human hair, friction would be increased, causing a variation in the time-keeping qualities of the watch.

The Waltham Watch Company has created marvelous gauges that measure even the twelfth part of a human hair to determine these variations and eliminate errors unseen by the human eye in the works of a watch, which mean all the difference to you in dependability and value, giving another of those unanswerable reasons why your watch selection should be a Waltham.

This story is continued in a beautiful booklet in which you will find a liberal watch education. Sent free upon request to the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Makers of the famous Waltham air friction quality Speedometers and Automobile Time-pieces used on the world's leading cars

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

Where you see this sign they sell Waltham Watches

Beautiful
Durable
Beautiful birch
Economical

If You Don't
KNOW
you can't judge whether "Beautiful **birch**" gives the best money's worth for floors, woodwork and furniture, as those who have used it say it does. So send for the "Beautiful **birch**" Book which will surely interest you—then you'll *know*.

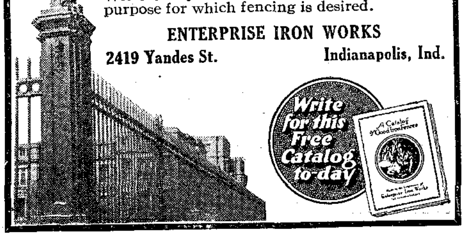
The Birch Manufacturers
212 F. R. A. Bldg. Oshkosh, Wis.

BRONZE TABLETS AND MEMORIALS
FREE BROCHURE-D
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

ENTERPRISE
All-Iron **FENCING** *Chain-link*

ENTERPRISE Fencing is backed by 36 years of specialized experience in building and erecting All-Iron and Chain-Link Fencing. Prices are again moderate and seem to have reached a point at which they will stay. Our catalog describes and pictures styles and designs, and gives complete data. Write today for this free catalog, mentioning purpose for which fencing is desired.

ENTERPRISE IRON WORKS
2419 Yandes St. Indianapolis, Ind.


Write for this Free Catalog to-day
A Catalog of Good Iron Fences

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

an oxygen with a nitrogen impurity, we must allow for those four factors. It is a chemical law that can not be argued, and as a matter of fact we find a rougher cut, no doubt due to the cooling effect of nitrogen expansion and its absorption of heat.

"The hydrogen impurity is so small in commercial oxygen that its value is unimportant but is quite certainly less detrimental than the nitrogen. Moreover, analyses of commercial oxygen show several times more nitrogen impurity in atmospheric oxygen than hydrogen impurity in electrolytic oxygen.

"I find that the speed of cutting and quantities of the oxygen required for given work vary in efficiency from 11 to 80 per cent. Collected data from the work of dozens of other experimenters show the difference to range about the same, all in favor of the nitrogen-free oxygen.

"From practical work in a plant that used over $100,000 worth of oxygen a year I made the estimate that the average increase in cost of finished product, chipping, grinding, and dressing the cut included, was from 50 to 60 per cent. with air-produced oxygen over electrolytic oxygen.

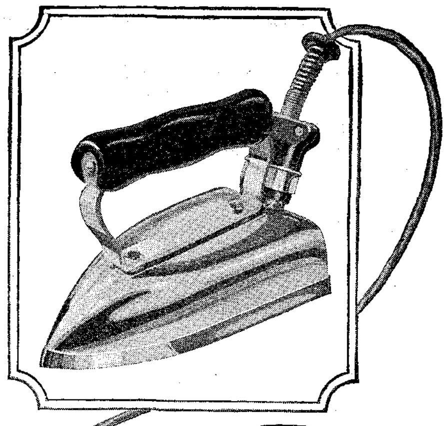
"I seriously doubt if absolutely concurring results can ever be obtained, for differences in analysis of the metal, cut, differences in temperature, and humidity of the surrounding atmospheres, and differences in elevation (barometric conditions), will likely make some difference in results. The human element in adjustment of even mechanically operated torches will also make a difference."

THE CLIMATE OF A COAL-PILE

A COAL-PILE may have as many climates as the round globe on which we live. Covered with ice and snow at one zone, it may be warm, or even hot, at another. This summer heat in wintry weather is due to slow combustion—a very objectionable thing from the standpoint of the owner, who, altho he destines the coal to be burned, chooses that the burning shall take place where he ordains and to his own advantage. Combustion that simply moderates the surrounding chill of nature's great outdoors does not appeal to him as efficient. Hence the "coalometer." This instrument, we are told by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York), who, tho he admits a 50 per cent. share in the invention, does not sign his name, is a device used to probe a pile of coal and detect losses of heat within its mass. It is of special interest to those who use bituminous fuel in quantity. The writer says:

"The new device, known as the coalometer, was designed for either permanent or removable installations, to meet the conditions encountered whenever soft coal is allowed to lie in storage for an appreciable time awaiting removal. The instrument in its perfected state was developed from a joint invention of Prof. A. W. Browne, Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University, one of America's leading scientists, and the writer.

"As is well known, bituminous coal has



Sunbeam
The Quality Hand Iron

The impressive dignity in the grace of design and richness of finish of the SUNBEAM carries with it an immediate assurance of unusual durability even to those who are not technically inclined.

Ask your dealer or write to

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
Dept. LD4, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago

Makers of Quality Products for Thirty Years

We design and erect monuments, mausoleums and soldier memorials in all parts of the United States

THE J. F. MANNING COMPANY, INC.
914 FIFTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Inquiries solicited. Forty years experience.

USN
DECK PAINT
The Universal Paint

The paint that never lost a friend

The **BILLINGS-CHAPIN Co.**
Boston - Cleveland - New York

10 Shots Right in the "Bull"
is no uncommon record for even an erstwhile indifferent marksman, when he changes to

LYMAN SIGHTS

BESIDES increasing the distance between sights, which of itself increases accuracy, the close-up position of the Lyman Rear Sight enables you to concentrate attention on the front sight. You look *through* the rear aperture as you would look through a field glass, get your front sight up under the "bull" and fire. Even a beginner can make splendid records with Lyman Sights.

At your dealer's, or direct from factory. Give make, model and caliber of rifle.

Write for Literature
describing the Lyman Principle and showing Lyman Sights for all American Rifles.

No. 2A Combination Rear Sight, $6.00

No. 5B Combination Front Sight, $2.00

LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORP.
65 West Street
Middlefield, Conn.

the property of spontaneously heating, in certain spots and at varying depths. This heating does not always cause actual combustion, in the sense that the coal burns with the presence of flame, tho this condition is also often encountered. There does exist almost universally, however, in stored coal of this character, a slow combustion which is even more destructive than combustion by flame, owing to the fact that it can not be so readily detected, and thus accomplishes its destructive heating quietly and unnoticed throughout an ever-increasing zone beneath the surface of stored coal. This slower escape of the valuable thermal units, for which the consumer pays his money, is equivalent to the actual loss of that amount of heating value from fire or other cause.

"Could the consumer look beneath the surface of his coal-pile and definitely acquaint himself with conditions existing there, he could save himself enormous losses by using that part of his coal-supply first which showed a tendency to become even slightly heated.

"It is for the purpose of indicating these conditions beneath the surface that the coalometer was designed. It consists of a set of temperature indicators encased in a long, pointed steel tube, carrying at varying depths metal bulbs (corresponding to the bulbs of thermometers), and at its upper end a set of dials and pointers, which indicate under all atmospheric conditions the exact temperature of the bulbs which actuate them. These units are forced down into the coal-pile to definite depths and at various points, and collectively furnish definite data to the consumer as to the exact temperatures existing beneath the surface. If an accurate record of these instruments be kept, periodically, the slightest rise in temperature is at once detected, and should it become excessive, the consumer at once removes this particular portion of fuel, thus saving the heating value of the coal which had started to dissipate.

"Tests have shown that a coalometer installation of one unit each 50 feet in both directions from its neighbor will efficiently indicate conditions of temperature below the surface. Thus the installation of one triple unit will protect approximately 900 tons of coal if the volume is about 50 × 50 × 16 feet."

The device is more particularly described as follows:

"A galvanized steel tube, having a hardened steel diamond-point drill at its lower end, carries three pressure bulbs at depths of 5, 10, and 15 feet, respectively. Tubes from these three bulbs register temperatures in Fahrenheit degrees upon three dials, by means of pointers provided for this purpose. The scale on each dial starts at 32° F., and is colored black. At and above 120° the scale is red, indicating excessive heat at any point in this zone, and warning the coal man to remove this portion of the coal. The depth of the hot spot is determined at a glance, for the dials are plainly marked 5, 10, and 15 feet, respectively. The dial showing the hottest temperature thus indicates the depth at which the heat is generating."

The Complete Experience.—An American doctor is reported to have removed his own appendix. We learn that subsequently, from force of habit, he sent himself in a bill, and suffered a serious relapse.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Not a Minute

Extra to brush teeth in this way

It takes no extra time to brush teeth in this new, efficient way. And note the results which old ways do not bring.

You do not clean teeth when you leave a film. Nor do you prevent tooth troubles, as millions of people know.

Film is the enemy

Film is the enemy to fight. It causes most tooth troubles.

You can feel it now—a viscous film. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The tooth brush used in old ways leaves much of it intact. So very few people have escaped its ill results.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

One must combat it

Dental science long has sought ways to combat that film. They have now been found. Countless careful tests have proved them. Now leading dentists everywhere advise their daily use.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And millions of people have lately adopted it, largely by dental advice.

See the change in ten days

Each use of Pepsodent brings five effects which modern authorities desire. It attacks the film in two effective ways. It leaves the teeth so highly polished that film-coats cannot easily adhere.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits which otherwise cling and may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

These effects are based on diligent and convincing research. Highest authorities approve them. When you know the facts you will desire them.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. Read in our book the meaning of each new effect.

To you and yours it will mean whiter, cleaner, safer teeth. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 566

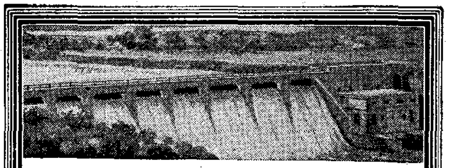
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 612, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

....

....

Only one tube to a family.



OUTPUT DOUBLED EVERY FIVE YEARS

Electric utilities during a 20-year period have shown a doubled output every five years, and the future holds possibilities of growth without limit.

The 7½% Bonds of the Arkansas Valley Railway, Light & Power Company are typical of Byllesby Securities which are strengthened by this increasing demand. These Bonds (due 1931) may now be purchased to yield about 8%.

Ask for Circular D-62

H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Incorporated

CHICAGO
208 S. La Salle Street
NEW YORK
111 Broadway
PROVIDENCE
10 Weybosset Street
BOSTON
30 State Street

CHOOSE NOW for Future Investment Safety

It will help you to invest wisely if you read the story of "Two Men and Their Money." Write today for circular of that title.

MILLER MORTGAGE BONDS

$100 Bonds; $500 Bonds; $1000 Bonds.
7% interest payable twice yearly.
Maturities 2 to 10 years.
Partial payment accounts.

G. L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
507 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA GA.
First—the Investor's Welfare

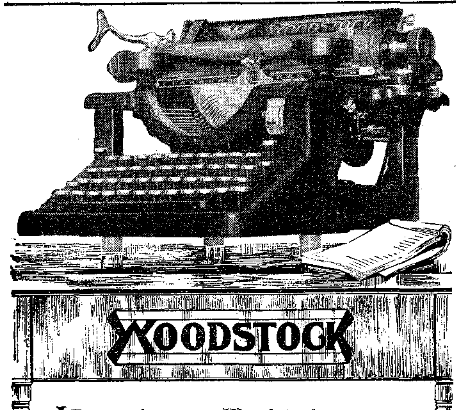
7% Higher Interest Rates

Owing to a general advance in interest rates, we shall for a short time at least, be able to get Seven Per Cent for our customers on First Mortgage Loans. We suggest that you take advantage of this and arrange to take some of these loans at the higher rate. Good loans are offering. Write for Loan List No. 77

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



If you have a Woodstock you are fortunate—a Typewriter that represents a distinct advance in construction and design, embodying every essential feature. An improvement over others in many respects, and costs no more.

Is it worth your while to have a typewriter that is just right; one that you are proud of and will wish to keep always? You can have this excellent writing machine to give you service of the highest quality for years to come.

Write now for our handsomely illustrated booklet describing the new No. 5 Woodstock, the latest and best in Typewriters, and monthly payment plan that is new for so good a machine.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Div. 17, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

INVESTMENTS ◆ AND ◆ FINANCE

THE UNITED STATES THE HEAVIEST INVESTOR IN THE WAR

While the United States may have suffered the least direct damage from the war, its net loss in money is greater than that of any other participant, according to figures submitted to the United States Senate recently by Senator Spencer, of Missouri. The point is that the United States receives practically nothing in recompense from Germany, whereas Great Britain and France, for instance, receive large sums. Our net loss is $41,873,948,225, which is $670,000,000 more than the net loss of any other nation. While the net losses are the largest, those of Japan are about the smallest, totaling about $232,000,000. Senator Spencer's assertions were based on an account prepared by Fred A. Dolph, and some of Mr. Dolph's figures and conclusions are published in the current *Annalist*. Here is the table showing the comparative war-costs as affected by the German indemnity, the divisions of the indemnity being based on Professor Keynes's figures:

Nation	*Gross Cost*	*Credit Indemnity*	*Final Loss*
U. S.	$44,173,948,225	$2,300,000,000	$41,873,948,225
Gt. Britain	51,052,634,000	9,850,000,000	41,202,634,000
France	54,272,915,000	16,000,000,000	38,272,915,000
Italy	18,680,847,000	3,500,000,000	15,180,847,000
Belgium	8,174,731,000	5,700,000,000	2,474,731,000
China	565,376,000	100,000,000	465,376,000
Japan	481,818,000	250,000,000	231,818,000
Total	$177,402,269,225	$37,700,000,000	$139,702,269,225

Mr. Dolph comments on this table as follows:

> The Treaty provided that Germany should pay and Germany engaged to pay only three general items of indemnity:
>
> 1. Repay Belgium for all foreign loans made by it to prosecute the war, including all fines and taxes imposed by Germany upon Belgian citizens during occupation.
> 2. All damages to persons and property of civilians.
> 3. Pension and dependency claims, capitalized on the basis of the French rates.
>
> Ninety-five per cent. of all moneys spent by the United States was for items not coming under any of those three heads. All of the money spent for cost of operation of the War and Navy departments, relief-work contributions, and economic assistance of whatever character is a dead loss. We are only to be reimbursed for a little lost shipping and for pensions and dependency claims, at the French rate, which is considerably less than our own; so that no doubt half or two-thirds of our pension and dependency claims will be a dead loss.
>
> The Treaty fixt at the time what was then supposed to be the maximum indemnity that Germany was to pay on account of the three items. She was to give up certain territories in Europe, which were then and there divided and given to Belgium, France, and other countries. The United States, of course, did not ask for or get any of that indemnity. Then she was required to make certain deliveries of coal to Belgium, France, and Italy; of chemicals to France and live stock to both France and Belgium. The overseas possessions in Africa and the Pacific islands, some 847,000 square miles, were to be held for the joint account of all Allies.
>
> Seven hundred thousand dollars in cash was to be raised with which to pay off Belgium's foreign debt, and Germany was to issue some $25,000,000,000 of bonds, with varying maturities, that were to be delivered to the Reparations Commission, to be by it allotted.
>
> With reference to the overseas possessions of Germany in Africa and the Pacific islands, it was naturally expected that, in view of the fact that France and other European countries had taken the European territories, the overseas possessions would go to England, minus a few islands in the Pacific to the United States. It was never for a minute supposed that Japan would be allotted any of those islands, because she had received her share in Shantung, which seemed to be ample in view of her insignificant participation in the war.
>
> The United States had holdings in the Samoan Islands, and we might expect England to turn Germany's interest in those islands over to America, or at least divide; but not so. The islands north of the equator lie in a string in the path between Hawaii and the Philippines, and it was thought that those islands would be conceded to the United States, but that was not to be. They were given to Japan, whose financial participation in the world-war turns out to be $30,000,000 against our $30,000,000,000, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the participation of the United States.
>
> It was never intended that the United States should participate in any manner in the German indemnity, so that whatever it is, large or small, the amount will have no effect upon the final figures representing the net loss.

Mr. Dolph tabulates the war-expenses of the United States as follows:

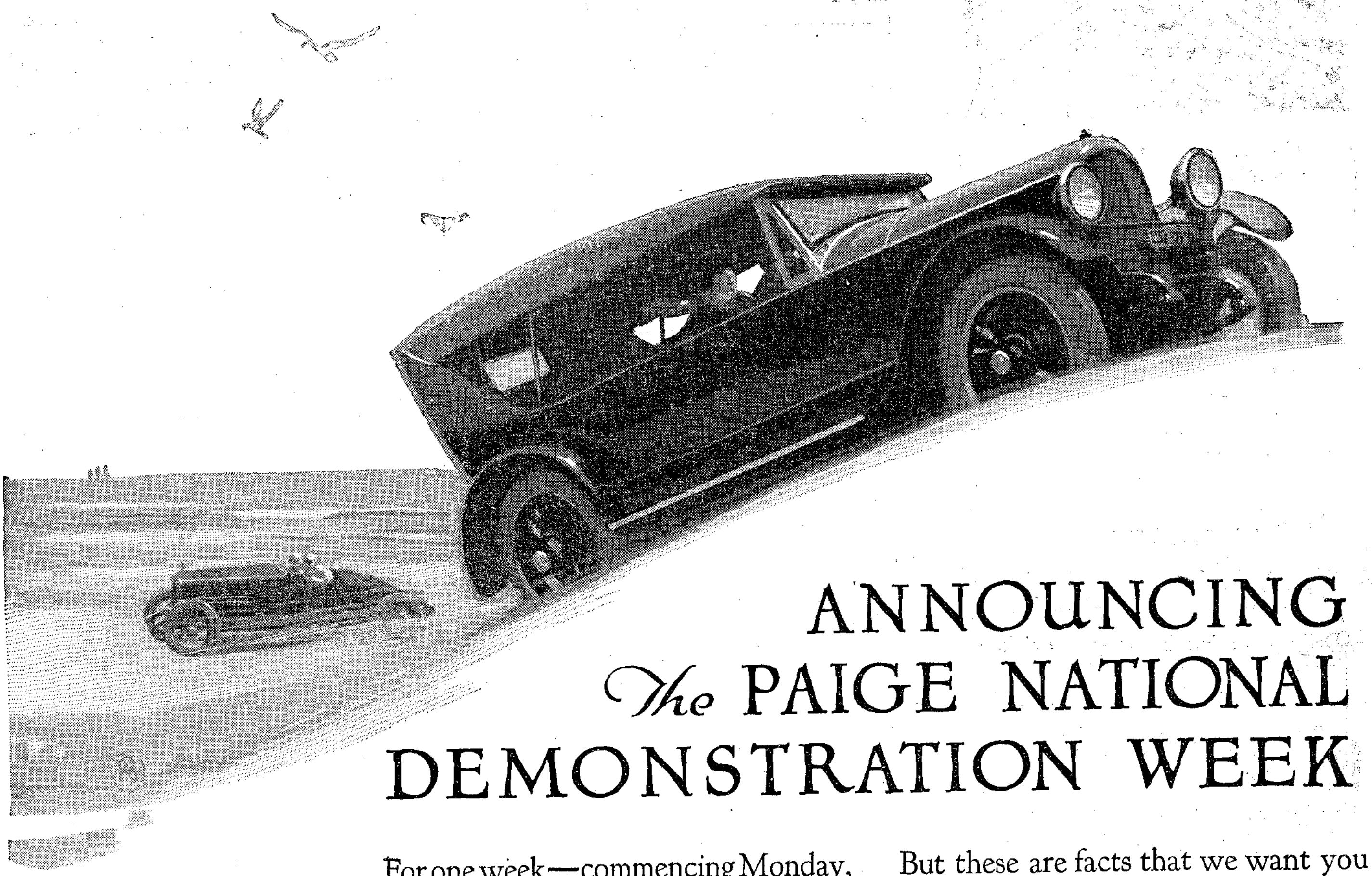
UNITED STATES

Paid out:	
Military cost, as per Secretary Houston	$24,010,000,000
Extra cost government functions under war-conditions, as per Secretary of the Treasury	4,500,000,000
Civilian damages, lost shipping, and pensions to be paid	2,300,000,000
Red-Cross contributions	978,512,225
Other contributions estimated at one-half Red-Cross amount	490,000,000
Congressional European relief	100,000,000
Credit extended by Grain Corporation	60,375,000
Credit given by War Department	50,000,000
Credit given by Shipping Board	3,580,000
Credit given by American nationals to European nationals, as per bulletin of Bankers Trust Company	1,921,481,000
Government loans to European nations, including unpaid interest	9,760,000,000
Total	$44,173,948,225

Credit:

Received an amount of German shipping not known, but it is expected that the amount, together with other receipts, will reach the sum of $2,300,000,000, the amount of the civilian loss, pensions, etc.

Great Britain's total war-cost—$51,052,634,000—is reached by adding to the increased indebtedness of $39,902,634,000, the $1,300,000,000 of abnormal taxation and $9,850,000,000. French borrowings and war-taxations come to $38,272,925,000, and with $16,000,000,000 for civilian



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For one week—commencing Monday, April 4th—our Dealers in every section of the nation will conduct a special series of demonstrations with the complete line of Paige cars.

Our "Daytona 6-66" model now holds the world's stock car record for speed. It will be the purpose of Demonstration Week to prove that any Paige car—in the hands of an unprofessional driver—is indeed Master of the Highway.

No other stock car has ever equalled our own speed record of 102.8 miles per hour. No other car, we are confident, can defeat a Paige in the milder tests of general demonstration work.

By proving itself the fastest car, the Paige 6-66 has revealed qualities of endurance and strength that are beyond dispute. World's championship form is a guarantee of all 'round efficiency—the best guarantee that the sporting world affords.

But these are facts that we want you to establish for yourself, and Demonstration Week offers an unrivaled opportunity. You have but to get in touch with our Dealer and he will book you for a ride that will prove finally convincing.

Then, with an actual record of the tests, you will be in position to compare the Paige 6-66 with any other motor car—at any price—on the American market.

You will also be able to determine whether the New Series "Glenbrook Six-44" is or is not the greatest dollar for dollar value in the light six field.

Surely, no man could ask for a fairer or more sportsmanlike proposition.

Whether you contemplate buying a motor car or not, we very cordially invite you to ride with Paige during the coming week. It will prove a revelation, we believe—and a liberal education in strictly modern engineering.

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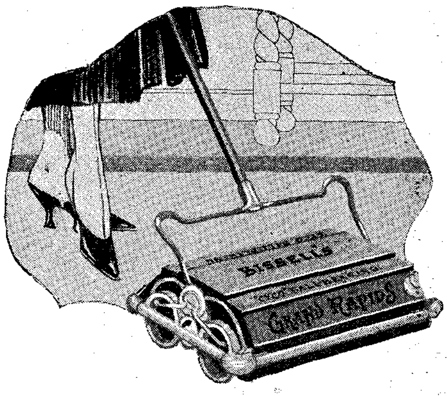

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Daily sweeping becomes a quick, easy, pleasant task, causing no commotion or discomfort. No dust cloud to menace health and settle on curtains and furniture. No stooping, no back-breaking, nerve-racking drudgery. Run a Bissell about with one hand. It's done. Only a Bissell has the famous smooth-running "Cyco" Ball Bearings. A Bissell lasts for ten years and more and soon pays for itself in the cost of brooms.

Bissell's Light Weight Vacuum Sweeper has more suction than most other non-electrics, even more than some electrics, at a quarter their cost.

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Made in Canada, too.

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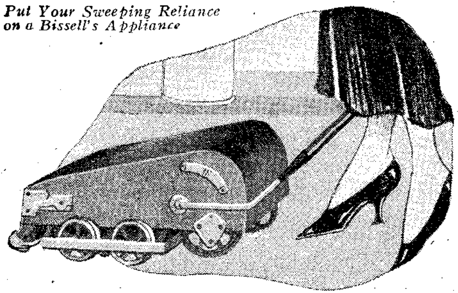

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

damages and pensions total $54,272,915,000. Against this France can credit the wealth of Alsace-Lorraine, coal, chemicals, and live stock from Germany, and $15,000,000,000 of German bonds. Similarly, Belgium, with $3,174,731,000 of war-taxes and borrowings and five billions more in damages and pensions, can credit herself with a small piece of German territory; coal and live stock from Germany; cash or first lien bonds to pay off $700,000,000 in foreign loans; and an allotment of $4,000,000,000 in German reparations bonds. Japan paid out $231,818,000 and is out $250,000,000 more for damages and pensions, a total of $481,818,000. She can set over against this 1,040 square miles of Pacific islands, Shantung with its 308 miles of railroad and its forty mines, and all the German cables belonging to both. Italy's war-taxes and borrowings amount to $15,180,847,000; damages and pensions bring the total to $18,680,847,000. Italy can balance against this 85,500,000 tons of coal, 12,000 square miles of Austrian territory, and an allotment of $3,000,000,000 of bonds. China's war-expenses, by deducting prewar national debts, are shown to be $465,376,000; $100,000,000 of civilian damages and pensions bring up the total to $565,376,000. On the credit side are the cancelation of the Boxer indemnity, $97,875,000; and German property in China, $2,125,000.

PITY THE POOR BRITISH TAXPAYER

If any one who has just paid his income tax wants consolation, a writer in the New York *Evening Mail* suggests that he reflect on what he would have to pay if he were living under the British flag. The man who pays an $88 tax here would probably have to pay between $600 and $700 if he were living in England, and he would find the paying of the tax a much more complicated matter. The income-tax plight of the small-salaried Englishman is explained as follows:

> In Britain the "standard" rate of the tax is now six shillings in the pound. That is approximately one-third of a man's net income. This tax is levied at that rate on every pound of taxable income above £225 (equal at prewar rates of exchange to about $1,225). The rate charged on every pound of taxable income up to this amount is three shillings in the pound. The taxable income figure is the balance figure arrived at after deducting all statutory rebates and allowances.
>
> It will be best to give a concrete instance of how the tax works without going into elaborate details of unusual exemptions. Let us take the case of a man who benefits by none of these and suppose him to have an income of $2,500, all earned. He is allowed to deduct one-tenth of it because it is earned, or $250, making his taxable income $2,250. On half of this he must pay a rate of 30 cents in the dollar and on the other half a rate of 15 cents in the dollar,

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28 in. high,
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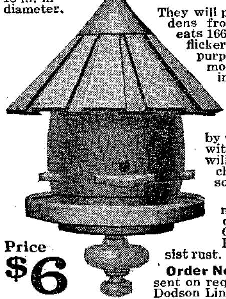

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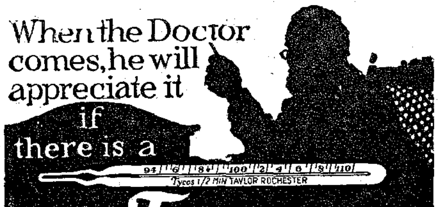

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Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
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making his total payment $506.25. In a similar case here he would pay only $60.

Exemption from tax is allowed where the total assessable income does not exceed $675 in the case of unearned and $750 in the case of earned income. Where a man has a wife living with him or wholly maintained by him the amount fixt is $1,225. For children graduated allowances are made—$180 for the first child under sixteen and $135 each for any others. For each wholly dependent relative a further allowance of $125 may be claimed.

Suppose a man has an earned income of $5,000 and has a wife and three children dependent on him, this is how the tax would work:

Income figure	$5,000	
Deduct one-tenth for earned income	500	
Income		$4,500
Deduct—		
Abatement, including wife allowance	$1,225	
Allowance for three children	450	
Allowance for dependent relative	125	1,700
Taxable income figure		$2,800
He must pay—		
Duty on $1,225 at 15 cents in the dollar		$183.75
Duty on $1,575 at 30 cents in the dollar		472.50
Total		$656.25

Therefore, roughly speaking, a man with all these incumbrances must pay about 13 per cent. of his income in income tax alone. The corresponding figure here would probably be $88, or about 1⅓ per cent. of the total income.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SMALL INVESTOR AND THE SMALL DEPOSITOR

SMALL investors who complain of discrimination on the part of brokers and small depositors who find good banks unwilling to take their accounts have a just grievance, thinks *The Wall Street Journal*, which adds that it is very bad business on the part of bankers and brokers to neglect the little fellows. Small buyers in the stock market are being charged too much by brokers when they are made to pay more than "an eighth way" from the current price for an "odd lot." To charge as much as a quarter and to handle the business carelessly at that "is short-sighted folly." Of course, "the clerical cost of attending to this small business takes away a good deal of the present profit. But the small investor tends to become a large investor, and if he is satisfied with his treatment, he is a valuable standing advertisement for the brokerage house he patronizes." *The Wall Street Journal* finds an excellent parallel in the matter of small drawing accounts opened with the banks, and it sets down as "far-sighted common sense" a statement recently made by a bank president to a *Wall Street Journal* reporter:

> I have just persuaded my directors not to impose a charge on small drawing accounts. In my thirty years' experience I have always found that the thrifty and businesslike habit of a man transacting financial affairs through a bank tends to grow and that small customers become large ones. I have no hesitation in saying that it would have paid the various banks with which I have been associated to give a commission for small business introduced equivalent to the whole of the original deposit. Some of our best customers were small depositors once and did not then expect to be anything more.

BRINGING
CHEMICAL WARFARE INTO
PEACE USES

IT seems a far cry from the clean isolation of the chemical laboratory to the dangerous current of methane gas in the underground coal tunnel. Yet The Consolidation Coal Company requires a corps of chemists to be constantly applying their scientific knowledge to conditions in the mines, lest lives be needlessly sacrificed.

The Consolidation workers are safeguarded by a system of detecting and checking the flow of gas through the mines that is unique in thoroughness. This is done through the use of daily and, in some cases, hourly chemical analyses—a method of detecting gas one hundred times more sensitive than the safety lamp which is required by the mining laws.

Each day the chemical engineers of The Consolidation Coal Company take samples of air from every shaft and tunnel where gas exists in potentially dangerous volume. The laboratory test is then brought into use. Chemical reagents quickly tell the story to the chemist's trained eyes. If danger is revealed, things immediately begin to happen. The men are moved from the danger area. Powerful currents of air are concentrated on it. The men are not allowed to return until the chemical tests prove the absence of danger.

This testing system is backed by the unremitting alertness of a corps of inspectors who are always on duty when the men are at work. The inspector corresponds to the gas officer of a regiment of Pershing's men in France—always sniffing the air to forestall danger to his comrades.

The Company spares no cost, not only in wrestling with the deadly flow of gas, but in providing solid structural surroundings and in eliminating causes of mechanical danger. As a result, we have eliminated for ten years all gas explosions of ordinary nature.

The wife of a Consolidation Coal miner knows that when he goes to his work he is entering a bituminous mine made as safe as engineering skill and foresight can make it.

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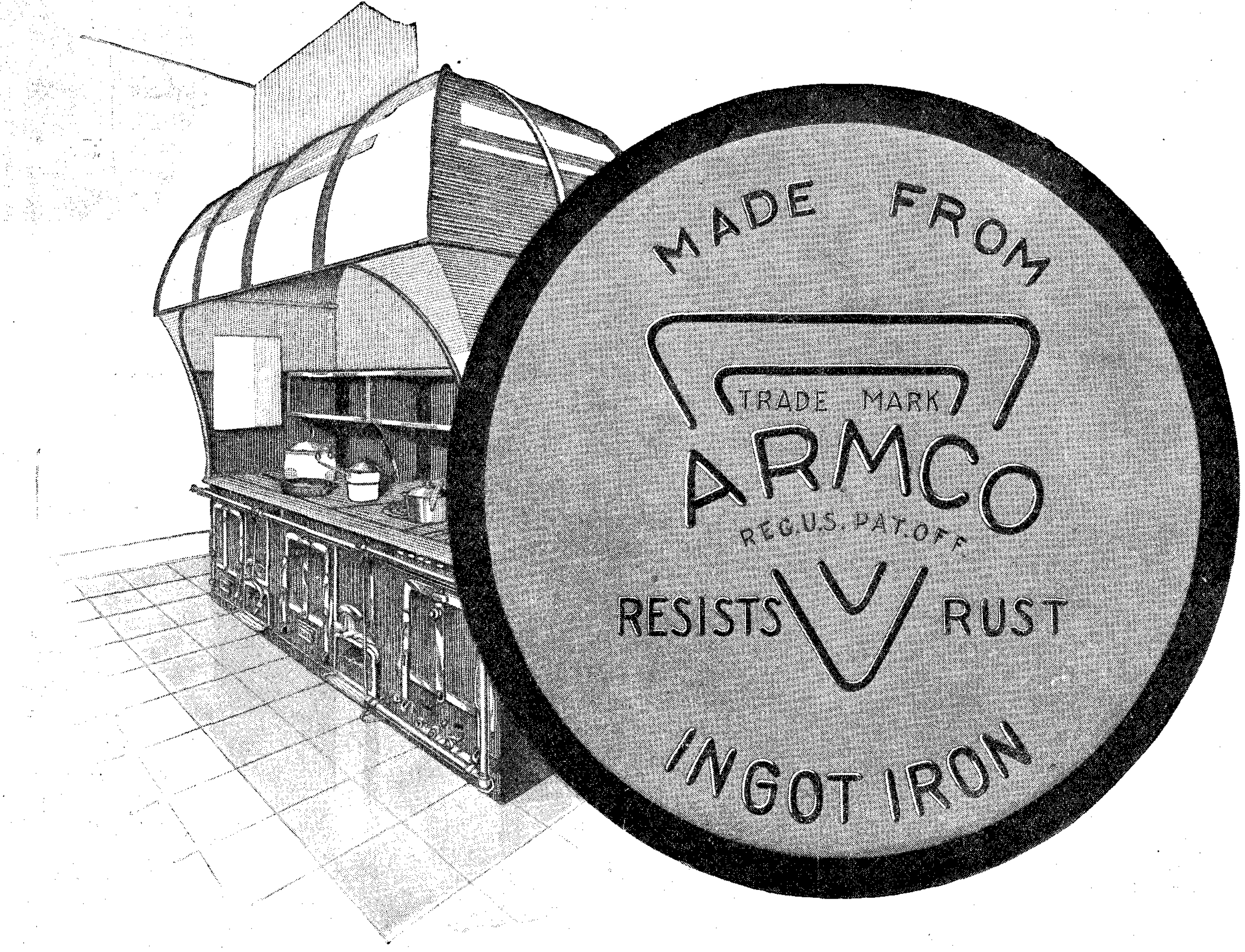

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When buying, ask the salesman to show you the Armco blue and gold triangle.

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CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 16.—The Allied Reparations Commission announces that Germany has been notified that she must pay one billion gold marks before March 23, in fulfilment of Article 235 of the Peace Treaty. Germany must complete payment of twenty billion gold marks by May 1.

The Anglo-Russian trade agreement is signed by Sir Robert Horne in behalf of Great Britain and Leonid Krassin, representing the Russian Soviet Government.

King Constantine denies reports that he will abdicate the throne of Greece in favor of his son, Prince George.

A dispatch from Stockholm states that Dr. Kling, head of the State Bacteriological Laboratory, is reported to have discovered the microbe of "sleeping sickness," and to have established that it is infectious.

March 17.—Reports from Helsingfors say that Cronstadt has surrendered to the Soviet forces.

Andrew Bonar Law, Lord of the Privy Seal and government spokesman in the House of Commons, long prominent in British politics, resigns from the Cabinet because of ill-health.

The Polish legislature passes the constitution of reborn Poland after a third and final reading.

France, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain agree to a postponement by Austria of payment of the sums to which they are entitled under the Treaty of St. Germain, and also of payment of the capital and interest on advances made to Austria since the armistice, in order to avert starvation in that country.

March 18.—The area occupied by the Allies in Germany is extended from Duisberg to within two and a half miles of Essen.

Representatives of Russia, the Ukraine, and Poland sign a treaty of peace, after months of negotiations. All parties agree to abstain from propaganda and from any attempt to interfere with the government of territory belonging to the other parties.

Reports from Paris say that an *entente* for common defense has been reached among Poland, Roumania, and Czecho-Slovakia.

March 19.—In six separate encounters the Sinn-Feiners attack Crown forces from ambush and heavy engagements follow. An incomplete list of casualties puts the dead at 27, including 13 civilians and 14 of the military; and 23 wounded, of whom 21 are civilians.

The German Army Bill, abolishing conscription and fixing the strength of the Army at 100,000 men and of the Navy at 15,000, passes the Reichstag.

The volcano Kilauea is overflowing, according to reports from Hilo, T. H.

Dr. D. A. Cunha, President of the Council of the League of Nations, issues a statement declaring that the League of Nations can not act on the German protest against the enforcement of penalties unless a member of the League takes the initiative.

Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, informs the Budget Committee of the Diet that Japan will stand firmly on her mandate over the island of Yap.

Press dispatches received in El Paso, Texas, from *Las Noticias*, a newspaper in Mexico City, report the formation of a revolution headed by Luis Cabrera, his brother, Alfonso Cabrera, and Ignacio Nulias, formerly representative of Mexico in the United States.

March 20.—Fighting, bombing, and assassinations are reported in various parts of Ireland. In Dublin two soldiers are killed and six others, including an officer, are wounded.

King Constantine of Greece calls the classes of 1913, 1914, and 1915 to the colors, to insure greater protection of the Greeks in Asia Minor, pacification of the Near East, and to assist the Allies in securing execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty with Turkey.

March 21.—Seven members of the Crown forces, including an officer, are killed, and twelve wounded when a train is ambushed in County Kerry, Ireland. One civilian passenger was among the killed and two others were wounded.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is unanimously elected leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons.

March 22.—A Moscow wireless to London reports that the Russian Soviet Government has appealed to President Harding and the American Government to resume trade relations with Russia.

It is unofficially stated in Berlin that Germany's reply to the demand of the Entente for the payment before March 23 of one billion marks in gold, to apply on reparations obligations, will be in the negative.

The League of Nations, meeting in London, issues the text of the mandates for the administration of Samoa by New Zealand; of Nauru, or Pleasant Island, on the Pacific coast, a short distance south of the equator, by Great Britain; of German Southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa, and of the former German possessions in the Pacific south of the equator, other than Samoa and Nauru, by Australia, in accordance with the laws of these mandataries.

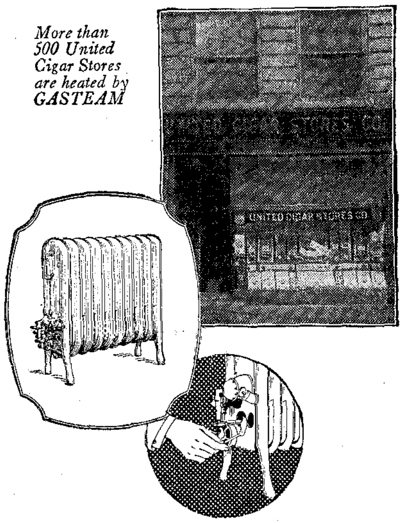
The French Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopts a bill making physical training compulsory for young people of both sexes.

Two policemen are killed and one wounded in an ambush by Sinn-Feiners at Keadew, County Roscommon, Ireland.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Russian Bolshevik forces have occupied and pillaged the city of Batum.

Berlin reports that the plebiscite in Upper Silesia results in triumph for Germany, the vote being 716,406 in favor of remaining German territory and 371,232 in favor of incorporation in Poland. Taken by districts, however, the vote stands nine to seven in favor of Poland.

CLOW



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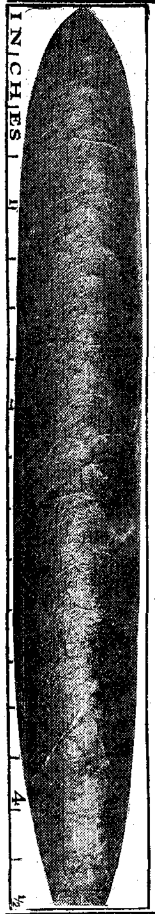

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Continued

DOMESTIC

March 16.—Representatives of ten national packing-plant unions pledge their support to the Amalgamated Order of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America in the event that members of that organization strike.

President Harding is notified of his election as honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America.

March 17.—Firm insistence that Panama immediately comply with the provision of the Arbitral Board award in settling its boundary dispute with Costa Rica was made by the United States in an open dispatch to Panama by Secretary Hughes early this week, it is announced in Washington.

The Committee for Relief in Ireland begins its nation-wide campaign for a fund of $10,240,000.

March 18.—While patrolling the Mexican border near El Paso, Texas, a party of United States soldiers and immigration officers exchange shots with a party believed to be Mexican rum smugglers. Three Americans are wounded.

By a vote of 21,482 to 207, union-workers in Chicago packing plants favor a strike if they are "unable to induce the packers to maintain the eight-hour work-day."

March 19.—President Harding refuses the appeal of President Porras, of Panama, against the decision of Chief Justice White in the Panama-Costa Rican boundaries dispute.

Two are killed and four missing as a result of an explosion of grain-dust which destroyed one of the world's largest grain elevators in Chicago, operated by the Armour Grain Company, and caused a loss of $2,500,000.

It is reported that the transcontinental railroads will fight to the limit against any legislation enabling American ships to go through the Panama Canal free of tolls.

Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, of Alabama, sole arbiter in the strike, announces that recognition of the United Mine-Workers of America is not obligatory by the coal operators of Alabama and that the subcontract system will remain unchanged.

Encouragement by the Government of permanent intimate combinations or associations in industry under Federal supervision is recommended in the final report of the War-Industries Board, just completed by B. M. Baruch, chairman.

Discovery of a comet of the ninth magnitude by the observatory at Cape Town, S. A., is announced in a cablegram to the Harvard College Observatory from the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams at Brussels.

The National Industrial Conference Board announces that the cost of foodstuffs is now but 8 1/10 per cent. above the normal prices of food in July, 1914.

March 20.—The Rockefeller Foundation announces a gift of 100,000,000 francs—about $9,000,000 at the present rate of exchange—to the medical school and university at Brussels. The Charities Board of Brussels and the University at Brussels are said to be cooperating with the Rockefeller Foundation in establishing the largest medical center

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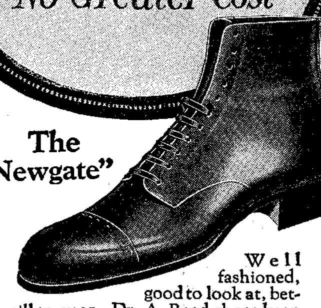

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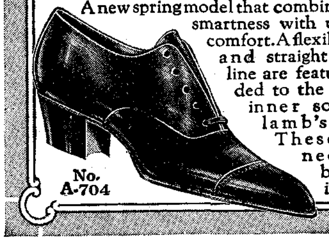

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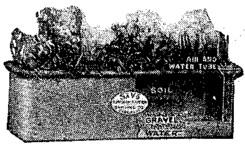

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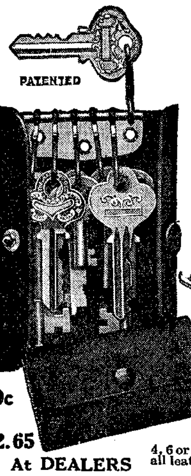

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A strike on seagoing tugs operating along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts has been ordered for April 1, according to William H. Maher, general manager of the Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots. The walkout will render about 150 tugs idle and throw more than 2,400 men out of work.

March 21.—Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover announces that there will be no trade with "Red" Russia.

The temperature of New York reaches 80 degrees, the highest temperature this city has experienced in March since the weather bureau was established.

The Eastern Federation of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight-Handlers, Express and Station Employees sends a resolution to E. A. Fitzgerald, Grand President of the Brotherhood, urging that a referendum strike vote among the 350,000 members of the national organization be authorized for immediate use, should any of the railroads decline to obey the mandates of the transportation act of 1920.

A strike of 15,000 union painters and decorators who walked out on September 2, last, is called off in New York. The strike was to get a forty-hour, five-day week and a ten-dollar day. At the conference it was agreed that the working week shall comprise five days, of eight hours each, and that the compensation shall be nine dollars a day.

Major-General Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, confer with President Harding and Secretary Weeks and complete plans for their mission to the Philippines. They will depart April 2 from San Francisco.

March 22.—It is announced in Washington that Major-General Leonard Wood will retire from the Army upon completion of his investigation into the Philippine affairs and will become president of the University of Pennsylvania.

President Harding issues a formal call for an extra session of Congress to meet on April 11.

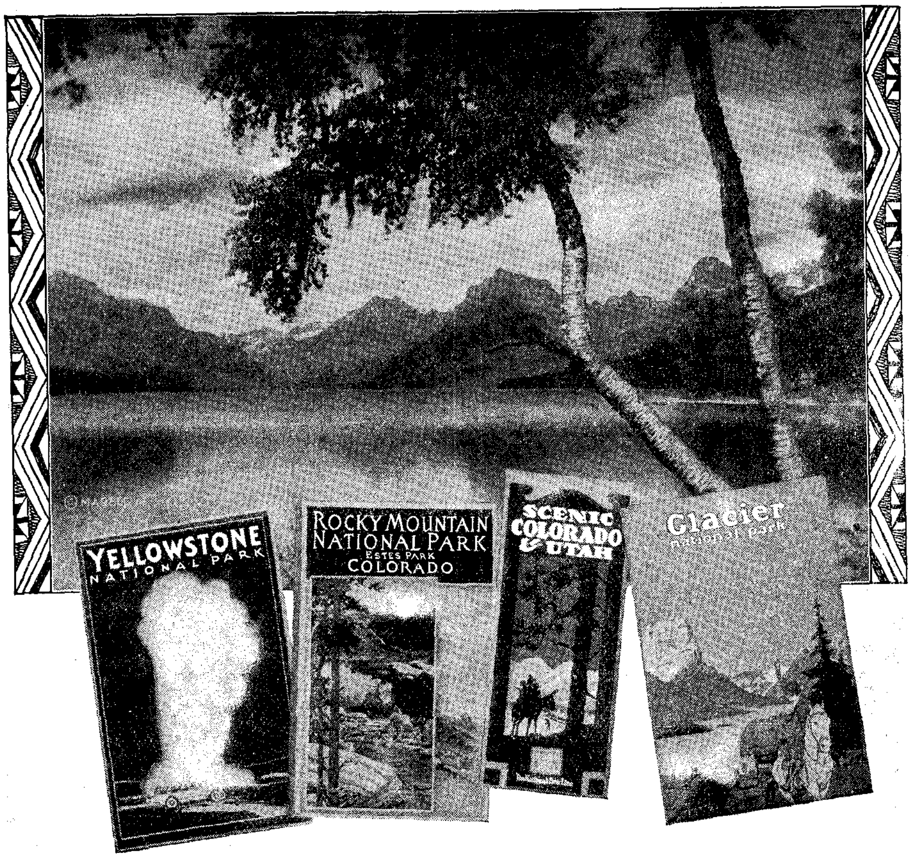
Too Much Ballast.—A country housewife of good intentions, but with little culinary knowledge, decided to try her hand at cake-making. The result was somewhat on the heavy side, and, after offering it to the various members of her household, she threw it to the ducks in disgust. A short time afterward two urchins tapped at her door. "I say, missus," they shouted, "your ducks have sunk!"—*The Argonaut (San Francisco)*.

For the World's Title.—Patrons of a Boston restaurant noticed tacked on the wall a sheet of paper on which was printed in bold characters:

"The umbrella in the stand below belongs to the champion heavyweight fighter of the world. He is coming right back."

Five minutes later umbrella and paper had disappeared. In their place was another notice:

"Umbrella is now in possession of the champion Marathon runner of the world. He is not coming back."—*The American Legion Weekly*.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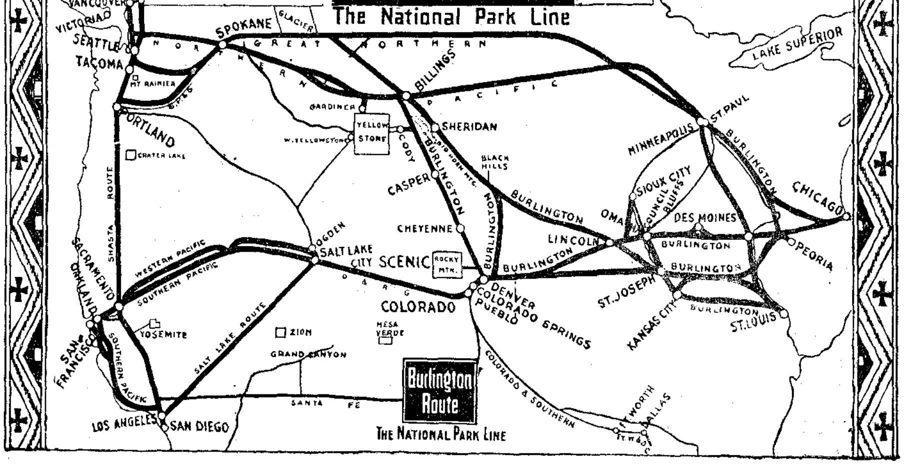
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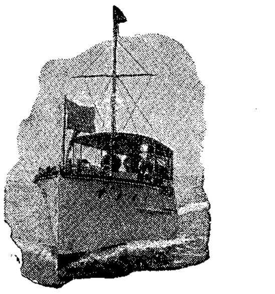

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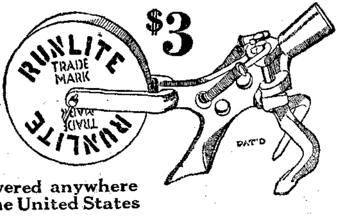

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The Cash Bird.—The bluebird brings happiness, but the stork brings a $200 tax-exemption.—*Buffalo News.*

Fishworms First.—Robins are extremely sensible; while we are writing poems to them they are filling up on fishworms.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Worthless.—"I gave that beggar a penny, and he didn't thank me."

"No. You can't get anything for a penny now."—*Karikaturen, Christiania.*

Not Worried.—He—"If I were to die you'd never get another husband like me."

She—"What makes you imagine I should ever want another like you?"—*London Mail.*

Reducing the Noise.—Rubber-paved streets are to be given a trial in London. And, with silent motor-engines, our only traffic noises soon should be the shrieks of injured pedestrians.—*London Opinion.*

Forearmed.—"I've borrowed our neighbor's phonograph for this evening."

"Giving a party?"

"No, but I'm going to have one quiet evening at home this winter."—*Boston Transcript.*

Real Daylight Saving.—"Is your boy in favor of daylight saving?"

"I reckon he is," replied Farmer Corntossel. "If he goes on stayin' out o' nights, pretty soon he won't be usin' any daylight at all."—*Washington Star.*

With the Trimmings.—Mrs. Newlywed (giving first order to butcher over phone)—"Please send me a pound of steak."

Butcher—"And what else, please?"

Mrs. Newlywed—"And—and some gravy."—*New York Central Lines Magazine.*

Those Who See Not.—Blind Beggar (who has been advised to go to work)—"And what would you have me work at—me being blind from birth?"

Old Gentleman—"Why, my friend, many of your colleagues have succeeded splendidly as diplomats."—*L'Illustration (Paris).*

Saving Trouble.—Motorist (after hitting pedestrian)—"You were trying to cross the middle of the block."

Pedestrian—"What difference does it make? If I cross at the corner you will knock me into the middle of the block, and we might just as well begin there."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Congratulations.—Rose Coghlan, who plays the rôle of Madame Rabouin in David Belasco's production of "Deburau," the comedy from the French of Sacha Guitry, adapted by Granville Barker, in which Lionel Atwill is appearing in the Belasco Theater, has just celebrated her seventeenth birthday, having spent more than half a century on the stage, during which she has appeared with many of the foremost American and English stars and also at the head of her own company.—*New York Tribune.*

Revised Version.—When Fashion enters the door, bills fly in the window.—*Boston Transcript.*

Looking Forward.—Another thing we are looking forward to with happy anticipation is apple-blossom time in Normalcy.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Woman's Work.—"And how is your husband keeping?"

"'E ain't keeping; 'e's on strike, and I'm doing the keeping."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Thoughts That Linger.—"I always think before I speak."

"That's only part of the trick," replied Senator Sorghum. "The more difficult portion is to keep your audience thinking after you get through."—*Washington Star.*

Heredity.—"Do you believe in heredity, Nupop?"

"I certainly do. Why, for instance, is my six-months-old always trying to get his toes in his mouth if it isn't because of his dad's constant struggle to make both ends meet?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Uncomplimentary.—"I wish you would tell me," said the agent, who had been a long time on Mr. Snaggs's trail, "what is your objection to having your life insured?"

"Well, I don't mind telling you," replied Snaggs. "The idea of being more valuable dead than alive is distasteful to me."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Ray of Hope.—Curate (at local football match)—"How do you think we shall get on?"

Captain—"Well, sir, our goal-keeper ain't much use, our center-forward 'as a gammy knee, and the left 'alf-back may not turn up, but—my brother Jim is refereeing for us."—*London Opinion.*

Bad Business.—Father Duffy is credited by the New York *World* with this after-dinner story:

"An old sexton asked me, 'Father, weren't the Apostles Jews?' I said they were. Puzzled, he demanded: 'Then how the deuce did the Jews let go of a good thing like the Catholic Church and let the Eytalians grab it?'"—*The Outlook.*

Household Hints.—There are several ways of using baked ham. One of the best is to eat it.

Honey may be used for sweetening almost anything but a traffic cop.

Spaghetti should not be cooked too long. About ten inches is right.

A cold bath will be found more pleasant if made with hot water.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Strategy.—"Boy, take these flowers up to Miss Dolly Footlites, Room 12."

"Gee! You're the fourth guy wot's sent her flowers to-day."

"Eh! What's that? Who sent the others?"

"Oh, they didn't send up any names. They just said: 'She'll know who they come from.'"

"Well, here, take my card and tell her these are from the same one that sent her the other three boxes."—*Boston Transcript.*